NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

Bài tập trắc nghiệm
Tiếng Anh

Ôn tập và rèn luyện kĩ năng giải các dạng bài tập trắc nghiệm khách quan theo chương trình và SGK mới

11

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH 11

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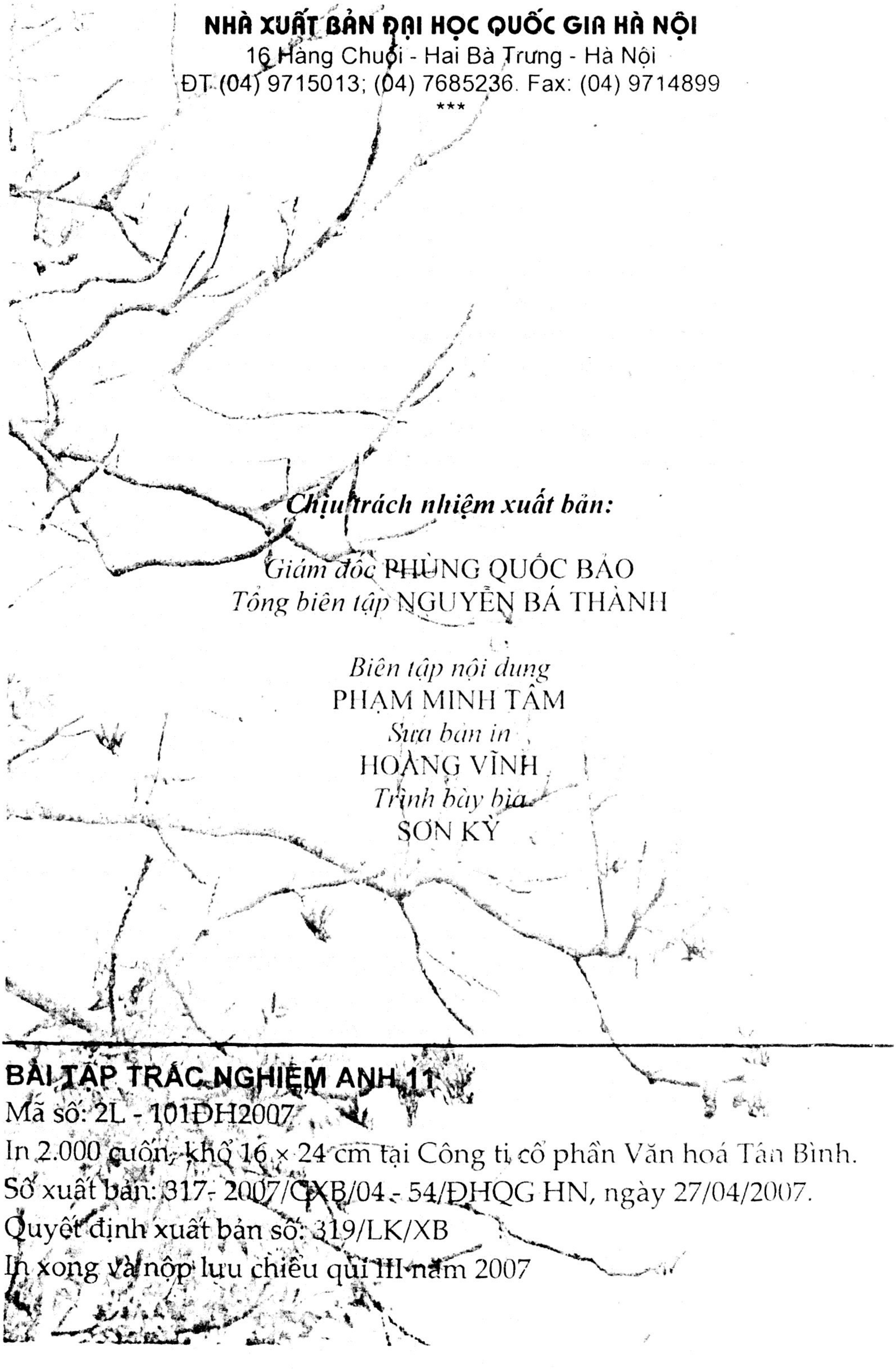

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Biên tập nội dung
PHẠM MINH TÂM
Sửa bản in
HOÀNG VĨNH
Trình bày bìa
SƠN KỲ

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM ANH 11
Mã số: 2L - 101ĐH2007
In 2.000 cuốn, khổ 16 x 24 cm tại Công ti cổ phần Văn hoá Tân Bình.
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In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quí III năm 2007

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh thân mến,

Nhằm mục đích giúp các em củng cố lại các điểm ngữ pháp, các kiến thức về ngữ âm lẫn từ vựng trong từng unit của sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh Lớp 11 Cơ bản đồng thời cung cấp cho các em hệ thống các bài luyện tập theo hướng trắc nghiệm khách quan, chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách Bài tập Trắc Nghiệm Tiếng Anh 11 này.

Bộ sách được biên soạn theo từng đơn vị tương ứng với các Units từ 1 đến 16 trong sách giáo khoa. Mỗi đơn vị bao gồm các phần sau:

Phần I. Ngữ Pháp: Hướng dẫn các điểm ngữ pháp trọng tâm trong bài một cách rõ ràng, dễ hiểu, có các ví dụ kèm theo giúp các em có thể hiểu sâu hơn cách sử dụng những điểm ngữ pháp này.

Phần II. Từ Vựng: Liệt kê các từ khó mà các em sẽ gặp trong các bài đọc hiểu và bài tập ứng dụng giúp các em thuận tiện hơn trong khi luyện tập.

Phần III. Luyện Tập: Gồm các bài tập trắc nghiệm khách quan như sau:

* **Ngữ âm:** 10 câu trắc nghiệm được thiết kế sát với yêu cầu của sách giáo khoa gồm một số từ được nhặt ra từ mỗi unit của sách giáo khoa.

* **Ngữ pháp và từ vựng:** 40 câu trắc nghiệm ứng dụng các điểm ngữ pháp và các từ vựng mà các em vừa học trong từng unit của sách giáo khoa.

* **Đọc hiểu:** Gồm một bài đọc hiểu và một bài điền từ có chủ đề giống như chủ đề của từng Unit trong sách giáo khoa giúp các em có thêm ngữ liệu, phát triển kĩ năng đọc hiểu đồng thời bổ sung thêm lượng từ mới cho mỗi đề tài.

* **Tìm lỗi sai:** 10 câu trắc nghiệm giúp các em nhận ra các lỗi về ngữ pháp, chính tả, từ vựng hay cú pháp.

* **Cấu trúc:** 10 câu trắc nghiệm chia ra hai hình thức – hoàn chỉnh câu và tìm câu đồng nghĩa giúp các em ứng dụng được các cấu trúc cơ bản học trong chương trình.

Chúng tôi hi vọng rằng với việc sử dụng tập sách này các em sẽ có đủ kiến thức cũng như kĩ năng để thực hiện tốt các bài thi và kiểm tra ở trường đồng thời tích lũy thêm kiến thức chuẩn bị cho các kì thi sau này.

Mọi góp ý xin gởi về: Trung tâm sách Giáo dục Alpha - 225C Nguyễn Tri Phương - Phường 9 - Q.5 - Tp.HCM. ĐT: 8107718 - 8547464.

Email: alphabookcenter@yahoo.com

Chúc các em thành công.

UNIT 1

FRIENDSHIP

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

INFINITIVE WITH "TO" & INFINITIVE WITHOUT "TO"
(ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ 'TO' VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG CÓ 'TO')

* ***Các động từ được theo sau bởi Infinitive có 'to':***

- afford: I can't afford to go on holiday abroad this year.
- appear: My motorbike appears to have broken down.
- ask: She asked me to give this to you.
- choose: I chose not to go to university.
- fail: Jerry failed to arrive on time.
- happen: I happened to be passing so I dropped in.
- refuse: She refused not to sing a song at the party last night.
- manage: The prisoner managed to escape with a home-made ladder.
- offer: They offered to help her but she refused.
- prepare: I had just prepared to go out when he came in.
- want: She always wants to help those orphans.
- agree: Tom agreed to meet us outside the cinema.
- arrange: We arranged to meet at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- decide: I have decided to buy a new car so I'm working overtime.
- expect: I don't expect to see her again.
- promise: She promised to lend me her car last night.

* ***Infinitive có "to" dùng để chỉ mục đích và lược giản mệnh đề quan hệ***

Nếu trong câu chỉ có một chủ ngữ, ta có thể dùng một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng *to + infinitive phrase* để chỉ mục đích.

Ví dụ: She studies English. She wants to talk to foreigners.
→ She studies English to talk to foreigners

Nếu phủ định mục đích thì dùng cụm từ: not to + infinitive phrase

Ví dụ: He got up early. He didn't want to miss the train.
→ He got up early not to miss the train

- Infinitive có "to" còn được sử dụng để rút gọn một số mệnh đề quan hệ

Ví dụ: - In this book, there are many interesting exercises which we must do.

→ In this book, there are many interesting exercises to do.

- This is a very good hotel where we can stay during our holiday.

→ This is a very good hotel to stay during our holiday.

* ***Các động từ được theo sau bởi infinitive không có "to"***

- help: She helped organize the party.
- make: Nothing will make me change my mind.
- let: Let them splash around in the pool for a while.
- Let's: Let's go to the cinema.
  Let's not tell him what has just happened.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- custom officer (n): nhân viên hải quan
- attempt (v) : nỗ lực, cố gắng
- vanish (v) : biến mất
- snub (v) : hắt hủi, làm mất mặt
- liberality (n) : tính độ lượng, tính hào phóng
- be ashamed of : xấu hổ, cảm thấy xấu hổ
- pen-friend (n) : bạn qua thư từ
- firm (n) : hãng, công ty
- vital (adj) : quan trọng, mang tính sống còn

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. chop B. church C. machine D. chicken
2. A. gentle B. giraffe C. generation D. gate
3. A. question B. television C. occasion D. decision
4. A. chip B. echo C. children D. change
5. A. signature B. future C. mature D. adventure

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. experience B. conversation C. computer D. imagine

7. A. everything B. quality C. acquaintance D. history

8. A. important B. impossible C. intimate D. intelligent

9. A. interviewee B. international C. mathematics D. possibility

10. A. humour B. common C. around D. hobby

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

11. The teacher advised him .... harder so that he can .... the coming exam easily.

A. to study/to pass B. study/pass

C. to study/pass D. study/to pass

12. He was made .... his case by the customs officer.

A. open B. opening C. opened D. to open

13. After finishing high school, I chose .... to university.

A. not to go B. not go C. not going D. going

14. Peter said that he saw Mary......................... that beautiful vase.

A. to break B. breaking C. break D. broke

15. He attempted .... through the window.

A. to escape B. escape C. escaping D. escaped

16. My parents never let me .... after 10 o'clock at night.

A. to stay out B. stay out C. staying out D. be staying out

17. She said that she had talked to me but I didn't remember .... her before.

A. seeing B. to see C. not seeing D. see

18. The police .... them get out of their car.

A. caused B. made C. asked D. ordered

19. It .... to rain heavily for four days.

A. stopped B. appeared C. continued D. tried

20. I heard someone .... outside.

A. fall B. falling C. fell D. to fall

21. We are rather tired so we should stop .... a cup of coffee.

A. drinking B. drink C. for drinking D. to drink

22. I'm sorry I can't go to the cinema with you tonight. I'm having something important .... at home.

A. do B. to do C. for doing D. doing

23. I remember .... the door before I came home yesterday.

A. to lock B. lock C. locking D. locked

24. I don't think he will allow you .... his car tomorrow.

A. use B. using C. will use D. to use

25. What do you .... to do for you now?

A. want me B. let me C. make me D. allow me

26. When the starter gave the ...., all the competitors in the race began to run round the track.

A. signal B. warning C. shot D. show

27. .... from Bill, all the students said they would go.

A. Except B. Only C. Apart D. Separate

28. I am very .... in the information you have given me.

A. concerned B. surprised C. interesting D. interested

29. If it's raining tomorrow, we shall have to .... the match till Sunday.

A. put off B. cancel C. play D. put away

30. The old sailing boat was .... without trace during the fierce storm.

A. lost B. crashed C. disappeared D. vanished

31. Is there a bank where I can .... these pounds for dollars?

A. exchange B. turn C. alter D. arrange

32. Buy the new .... of soap now on sale: It is softer than all others.

A. model B. brand C. mark D. manufacture

33. In the jar there was a .... which looked like jam.

A. substance B. material C. solid D. powder

34. You're looking very pale - Do you .... sick?

A. fall B. faint C. feel D. become

35. When the time came to .... the bill at the hotel, she found her purse had been stolen.

A. pay B. pay out C. pay for D. pay up

36. If it .... fine, I shall go out.

A. was B. is C. were D. will be

37. We've .... of time to catch the train so there's no need to rush.

A. very much B. enough C. great deal D. plenty

38. Driving a car with faulty brakes is .... quite a risk.

A. putting B. setting C. taking D. being

39. Jenny and her sister are so .... that they could almost be twins.

A. likeness B. alike C. same D. the same

40. The policeman .... me the way.

A. told B. said C. explained D. directed

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. ***Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất.***

A Friend of Liberality

When I was in high school, there was a girl whom I disliked. I don't know why I disliked her. She had always been friendly towards me, and had never done anything to cause me to feel the same way I did about her. I was continually saying unpleasant things to her, making fun of her, snubbing her.

One day as I was going home from school, the girl caught up with me and told me that our teacher wanted me to come back for a while. I did not believe her and walked on down the street, leaving the girl standing alone.

The next day when I got to school, our teacher asked me: "Why didn't you come back to the school as I asked you to?" I said: "I didn't know you wanted me?". The teacher sent for the girl and asked her: "Did you tell Rose to come back?" The girl answered, "I'm sorry, but I didn't tell her; I couldn't catch up with her". I was surprised and suddenly realized how pretty she was. I felt I ought to be ashamed of myself and I found out all my faults in comparison with her liberality.

41. Why did the writer dislike the girl?

A. Because the girl disliked her.

B. Because the girl was not friendly to her.

C. Because the writer didn't feel comfortable with her.

D. The writer didn't know why.

42. We can infer from the passage that ....

A. the writer always did the best to help the girl

B. the writer didn't behave well towards the girl

C. the girl didn't behave well towards the writer

D. the writer liked the girl very much

43. The phrase "making fun of her" in the passage means "................."

A. laughing at her

B. looking at her

C. playing with her

D. feeling funny when playing with her

44. How did the writer react when the girl told her that the teacher wanted to see her?

A. She got very angry.

B. She went to meet the teacher

C. She thought the girl was telling a lie.

D. She believed the girl.

45. Why did the girl tell a lie to the teacher?

A Because she was afraid of him.

B. To avoid being punished by the teacher.

C. Because she thought the teacher would get angry if she told him the truth.

D. To help the writer avoid the teacher's punishment.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

Meeting a Friend

Last year I had (46)........................most enjoyable experience when I met somebody I had been writing to for over seven years. When I was (47)........................ twelve years old one of the teachers at school asked if anyone (48)........................to have an English pen-friend. I had (49)........................begun learning English and as I was finding it rather difficult I thought this might (50) .... me. A few weeks later the teacher gave me (51)........................address of a boy who lived in Leeds. We began to write to each other straight (52)........................ and usually (53)........................letters about twice a month. We often wrote that we would like to meet but, (54)........................, this was never (55)........................ . However, last year I was sent on a two-week course in London by my firm. There was (56)........................ of work to do and I did not have much free time but on the second weekend my friend came to see me. I wondered if we would really like (57)........................when we met. Fortunately, there was absolutely nothing to (58)........................; we had been writing for so long that it was (59)........................meeting an old friend. We had a meal together and spent the whole of the day talking about our (60)........................interests. I hope we will be able to meet again soon.

46. A. some B. the C. a D. really

47. A. about B. at C. in D. when

48. A. would want B. wanted C. had wanted D. was wanting

49. A. recently B. lately C. ever D. not long

50. A. teach B. harm C. help D. be good

51. A. some B. an C. the D. these

52. A. away B. forwards C. right D. immediately
53. A. traded B. changed C. altered D. exchanged
54. A. fortunately B. unfortunately C. luckily D. happily
55. A. practical B. probable C. possible D. realistic
56. A. a great deal B a great number C. many D. much
57.A. us B. ourselves C. mutually D. each other
58. A. care for B. worry about C. care about D. be worried
59. A. like B. as if C. more than D. the same as
60. A. similar B. mutual C. general D. shared

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau:

61 Paul was too tired finishing the last lap of the race.
A B C D

62 The name Canada is derived from the Iroquoian Indian word 'Kanata'
A B C
means a village or community.
D

63 A friend in needing is a friend indeed.
A B C D

64 Peter introduced Mai with some of his friends in London.
A B C D

65 Tuan's parents never let him to go out with his friends at weekends.
A B C D

66 We heard it say that David has just become the new director of the
A B C D
corporation.

67 She left a message so that I could know where I find her.
A B C D

68 Lan speaks French as well, and her English is good too.
A B C D

69 All the students must not to use their dictionaries.
A B C D

70 I am very please that we should meet again soon.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. He could not afford ....

A. to buy a car
B. buy a car
C. buying a car
C. can buy a car

72. The computer games we allow .... influence their learning.

A. our student to play
B. our students to play
C. our students play
D. our students playing

73. My parents always made ....because they thought it was good for my health.

A. me to eat fruit
B. me eating fruit
C. me eat fruit
D. me ate fruit

74. Good friendship is thought ....

A. to be the most important thing in our lives
B. as the most important thing in our lives
C. being the most important thing in our lives
D. of the most important thing in our lives

75. He was made .... by the customs officer

A. to open the briefcase
B. open the briefcase
C. opening the briefcase
D. opened the briefcase

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *The boy saw the thief open the car's door.*

A. The boy opened the car's door when he saw the thief.
B. The thief opened the car's door, and he saw the boy.
C. The thief opened the car's door, and the boy saw it.
D. The boy opened the door and saw the thief in the car.

77. *Loyalty and trust are two important qualities good friends must have.*

A. Good friends are important because they must have the qualities of loyalty and trust.
B. Good friends must be loyal and trusty because of their qualities.
C. Good friends must have the two important qualities of loyalty and trust.
D. The two good qualities of loyalty and trust make friends important.

78. *He regretted not inviting her to his birthday party.*

A. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.
B. He wished he invited her to his birthday party.

C. He wished he would have invited her to his birthday party.

D. He wished he invite her to his birthday party.

79. *It is vital that this work is finished by Tuesday.*

A. This work is vital to be finished by Tuesday.

B. This work must be finished by Tuesday.

C. This work must vitally be finished by Tuesday.

D. This work is so vital that it must be finished by Tuesday.

80. *The police made the car turn back.*

A. The car was obliged to turn back by the police.

B. The car was made turn back by the police.

C. The car was made to turn back by the police.

D. The car was made turning back by the police.

-THE END-

UNIT 2

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

PRESENT SIMPLE INDICATING PAST TIME
PAST TENSES
(THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN DÙNG ĐỂ CHỈ QUÁ KHỨ CÁC THÌ QUÁ KHỨ)

1/ The simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a) Cách chia: I, We, You, They + **Verb** (without **To**)
He, She, It + **Verb - s/es**

b) Cách dùng:

* Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả 1 chân lý, 1 sự thật hiển nhiên

Ví dụ: - The Earth goes round the Sun.
- He is a doctor.
- Tom comes from England.

* Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả 1 thói quen hoặc 1 việc xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại (trong câu thường có often; usually; always; sometimes; seldom; rarely; every day/ week...).

Ví dụ: - He often goes to class late.
- My mother gets up early every morning.
- What do you do every night?

* Thì hiện tại đơn còn được sử dụng để kể về một câu chuyện đã xảy ra trong quá khứ với mục đích làm cho câu chuyện trở nên sống động và hấp dẫn hơn, khiến cho người nghe hoặc người đọc có cảm nhận rằng các tình tiết của câu chuyện như đang diễn ra trước mắt mình.

5/ The simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

a) Cách chia: I, we, you, they | + **verb - ed / v2**
He, she, it |

b) Cách dùng:

* Để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ có xác định thời gian (thường kèm với các từ chỉ thời gian như yesterday, ago, last /

night, week, month . in 1990...), diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian đã chấm dứt trong quá khứ hay diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ

Ví dụ: - Yesterday he went home late.

- He stopped smoking a month ago.
- She worked here for ten years from 1975 to 1985.
- I always came here for my summer holiday when I was still a pupil

6/ The past continuous tense (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

a) Cách chia: I, he, she, it + **was** | + **verb - ing**
We, you, they + **were** |

b) Cách dùng:

* Để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài hoặc đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: - What were you doing at 4 p.m yesterday?

* Để diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra ở quá khứ thì có hành động khác xen vào.

Ví dụ: - When he came, we were watching television.

- What was she doing when you saw her?

* Để diễn tả 2 hành động tiếp diễn xảy ra cùng lúc ở quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- Yesterday, while I was reading a book; my sister was watching T.V.

7/ The past perfect tense (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

a) Cách chia: Subject + **had** + past participle **(verb - ed / V3)**

b) Cách dùng:

* Để diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ hoặc trước 1 thời điểm ở quá khứ.

Ví dụ: - Before 1975, he had worked in that factory.

- When I got up this morning, my mother had already left.
- He phoned me after he had finished his work.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- philosophy (n) : triết học
- curse (v) : nguyền rủa, chửi rủa

- sober (adj) : tỉnh táo
- disobedient (adj) : không vâng lời, không tuân lệnh
- exhausting (adj) : làm kiệt sức, làm mệt lử
- mumble (v) : lẩm bẩm, lầm bầm
- hesitate (v) : do dự, chần chừ
- detest (v) : ghét cay ghét đắng
- saliva (n) : nước bọt, nước miếng
- glance (v) : liếc nhìn
- irritated (adj) : tức tối, cáu tiết
- impression (n) : ấn tượng
- shop-lifter (n) : kẻ ăn cắp đồ trong các cửa hàng
- sue (v) : kiện ai ra tòa, kiện đòi bồi thường

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. man B. money C. eleven D. handkerchief
2. A. gentle B. bank C. generation D. nine
3. A. long B. kangaroo C. manhood D. mango
4. A. opinion B. thinkable C. anxious D. uncle
5. A. expensive B. spend C. tennis D. bringing

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. experience B. expensive C. embarrass D. imagination
7. A. pretty B. decide C. inside D. extreme
8. A. influence B. instructor C. intelligent D. inflation
9. A. sandals B. canal C. rental D. vandal
10. A. elevate B. element C. elegant D. evacuate

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. Before he went to Oxford University to study philosophy, he .... for a local company.

A. worked B. works C. had worked D. was working

12. It's time we .... this old car and bought a new one.

A will sell B had sold C have sold D sold

13. He .... the office when I arrived.

A was leaving   B. has left   C. should leave   D. leaves

14. She .... him of wanting to marry her for her money.

A cursed   B. accused   C. blamed   D. warned

15. Leave it in the oven until it .... brown.

A turns   B. colours   C. changes   D. cooks

16. As he .... dinner, I ....

A. had/had come   B. had/ come

C. had/ was coming   D. was having/came

17. When I got to the hospital, she .... in the waiting room.

A. sat   B. had sat   C. was sitting   D. has sitting

18. The hotel has been built on the .... of a lake.

A. border   B. boundary   C. edge   D. front

19. The bill came to over a thousand dollars ....

A. at all   B. in all   C. to all   D. of all

20. .... the teacher gave me a passing grade.

A. After taking the test   B. After I take the test

C. After I took the test   D. After I taken the test

21. No sooner .... the office than the phone rang.

A. was he leaving   B. he was leaving

C. he had left   D. had he left

22. Take the wine downstairs and put it in the ....

A. attic   B. cellar   C. loft   D. cave

23. Look, Officer. I'm not drunk. I'm as .... as a judge.

A. calm   B. steady   C. clear   D. sober

24. I don't like to ask people for help, but I wonder if you could ....

A. make me a favour   B. give me a favour

C. do me a favour   D. find me a favour.

25 He asked me .... the book I borrowed from the library.

A. if I had found   B. if I found

C. whether I have found   D. whether I found

26 I like your new car. What .... is it?

A. brand   B. label   C. name   D. make

27 I was born in Scotland but I .... in Northern Ireland.

A. grew up   B. raised   C. brought up   D. rose

28 Edward was named after one of his father's distant ....

A. family   B. brothers   C. members   D. relations

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN
LC/1880

29. Most young people want to .... more about environmental problems.

A. look up B. find out C. deal with D. make out

30. It was the most exciting film I ....

A. never saw B. ever saw

C. had ever seen D. have ever seen

31. He said that he .... his homework since 7 o'clock.

A. did B. was doing C. has done D. had done

32. When he was questioned about the missing ring, he firmly .... that he had even seen it.

A. defied B. denied C. refused D. accused

33. He often forgets to do what he has been told and is scolded for being........................ .

A. insolent B. impertinent C. malicious D. disobedient

34. My doctor........................me to take up swimming as it is such good exercise.

A. suggested B. proposed C. advised D. said

35. Phone me before ten; .... I'll be too busy to talk to you.

A. otherwise B. whether C. unless D. if

36. Don't invite John to dinner; I can't stand his bad........................

A. mood B. mind C. character D. temper

37. I don't .... with your decision but I do think that you might have told me last week.

A. displease B. disagree C. dislike D. disregard

38. I'm sorry I haven't got any money - I've .... my wallet at home.

A. missed B. left C. let D. forgotten

39. The poor child was in floods of .... because his bicycle had been stolen.

A. weeping B. crying C. tears D. unhappiness

40. She kindly offered to .... me the way to the station.

A. explain B. direct C. describe D. show

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Alison closed the door of her small flat and put down her briefcase. It had been another exhausting day at the travel agency where she worked, and she was looking forward to being alone. There was an interesting programme she wanted to watch on television later in the evening. She had just started preparing her dinner when there was a knock at her door.

'Oh, no. Who on earth could that be?' she muttered. She went to the door and looked through the 'spy hole'. A man of about sixty was standing there. It took her a few seconds to realize who he was. He lived in the flat below. They had passed on the stairs once or twice and had exchanged the usual greetings. He had a long, thin face with two large front teeth that made him look like a rabbit.

'Sorry to bother you, but...uh...there's something I'd like to...er...talk to you about,' he mumbled when she opened the door. Alison hesitated but then asked him to come in. Then she noticed the dog. Alison detested dogs, particularly big ones. This one was a very old and very fat bulldog.

The man went into her small living room and sat down on the sofa. The dog followed him and climbed up on the sofa next to him. Its mouth was open and it was breathing heavily. Alison saw several drops of the dog's saliva fall on the light green material that covered the sofa.

'Do you mind if I smoke?' the man asked. Without waiting for an answer, he lit a cigarette.

'You must be wondering why I've come. Well, I hope you won't be offended, but...' he stopped suddenly and coughed. His face went very red. Another cough exploded from somewhere very deep inside him. He pulled a dirty, grey handkerchief out of his pocket and spat into it. Some ashes from his cigarette fell on the floor. He looked around the room. Alison glanced at her watch. The man seemed to have forgotten what he wanted to say.

'Nice place you've got here,' he said at last.

41. How do you think Alison felt when she heard the knock at her door?

A. afraid B. irritated C. pleased D. curious

42. Who was the man at the door?

A. Someone she worked with. B. A friend who needed advice.

C. A complete stranger. D. A neighbour she hardly knew.

43. What do you think Alison said to herself when she saw the dog?

A. 'I wish he hadn't brought that dog in here.'

B. 'Oh, what a nice dog!'

C. 'I wonder what's wrong with the poor thing.'

D. 'I like some dogs but not this one.'

44. Why did the man want to talk to Alison?

A. He had forgotten to tell her something.

B. He wanted to tell her how nice her flat was.

C. The text doesn't tell us.

D. He wanted to apologize for offending her.

45. What do you think was Alison's general impression of the man after he came in?

A. She had no feeling about him at all.

B. She thought he was very interesting.

C. She liked him but not his dog.

D. He had some very annoying habits

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

Have you ever noticed how compulsive shoppers are never in a (46)........................ when they are hunting for something to buy? Now, I don't want to be (47)........................ to these people, but it has always struck me that this sort of person must, in (48)........................ ways, be able to put up (49)........................ the most incredible boredom. I, myself, am an extremely reluctant shopper. I only have to (50)........................ a glimpse of the window of a large department (51)........................ as I flash past in a taxi and I am immediately seized by a desire to be a million miles away.

To be (52)........................, I think it has something to (53)........................ with the fact that I was once wrongly (54)........................ of shop-lifting. It goes without saying that I was completely innocent of the charge of (55)........................ anything, but the experience (56)........................ me with the feeling that I wanted to (57)........................ the manager for wrongful arrest. I (58)........................ to think what might have happened (59)........................ I had actually been wrongly convicted. Even now I sometimes have nightmares about (60)........................ in vain to ruthless detectives that I was not a shop-lifter.

46. A. dash	B. run	C. race	D. hurry
47. A. violent	B. severe	C. stern	D. unkind
48. A. any	B. the	C. few	D. some
49. A. for	B. with	C. in	D. by
50. A. see	B. catch	C. notice	D. look
51. A. store	B. shop	C. market	D. stall
52. A. true	B. decent	C. reliable	D. honest

53. A. be B. do C. put D. go
54. A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. criticized
55. A. robbery B. theft C. stealing D. robbing
56. A. gave B. left C. made D. caused
57. A. claim B. sue C. try D. compensate
58. A. fear B. worry C. dread D. resist
59. A. whether B. unless C. when D. if
60. A. expressing B. opposing C. protesting D. arguing

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Unlike my father, I do not like many sugar in my coffee.
A B C D

62. The answer is in the line fifteen on page four.
A B C D

63. In my opinion, this book is more better than that one.
A B C D

64. She seemed quietly after she read her friend's letter.
A B C D

65. Mr. Brown is the new mathematic professor.
A B C D

66. While a student at college, a motorcycle was bought for me by my father.
A B C D

67. When Ms. Smith went to Germany, she bought an exquisite carved vase.
A B C D

68. Betty is one of the women who is responsible for organizing the outing.
A B C D

69. Along the beach was several small boats that had been washed ashore.
A B C D

70. I had not done much more work since I talked to you on Wednesday.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. That's the last time................................
A. I never go to the restaurant B. I go to the restaurant
C. I always go to the restaurant D. I used to go to the restaurant

72. Their teacher is making them...................................

A. prepare carefully for the English examination

B. to prepare carefully for the English examination

C. preparing carefully for the English examination

D. prepared carefully for the English examination

73. ....a television presenter began five years ago.

A. Sebastian's career as　　B. Sebastian's career to be

C. Sebastian's career as to be　　D. Sebastian's career being

74. The judges had never seen.......................................

A. a more pretty flower display　　B. a prettier flower display

C. a prettiest flower display　　D. the prettiest flower display

75. She just had time to put up her umbrella before ....

A. the rain come down in torrents　　B. the rain comes down in torrents

C. the rain came down in torrents　　D. the rain coming down in torrents

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *Nobody apart from my mother thought I would win the race.*

A. My mother was the only person who thought I would win the race.

B. Only my mother didn't think I would win the race.

C. Everybody except my mother thought I would win the race.

D. Apart from my mother, everyone else thought I would win the race.

77: *The switchboard operator connected me to the manager.*

A. The switchboard operator told me to come to meet the manager.

B. The switchboard operator led me to the manager's room.

C. The switchboard operator asked me to telephone the manager.

D. The switchboard operator put me through to the manager.

78. *She doesn't stay up so late.*

A. She's not used to stay up late.

B. She's not used to staying up late.

C. She's not familiar to staying up late.

D. She's not acquainted with staying up late.

79. *Hardly anybody applied for the job.*

A. There were very few applicants for the job.

B. It was very hard to apply for the job.

C. Not many people could apply for the job.

D. There were hardly any jobs for everybody.

80. I get to work in twenty minutes.

A. It requires me twenty minutes to get to work.

B. I need twenty minutes to get to work.

C. It takes me twenty minutes to get to work.

D. I require twenty minutes to get to work.

-THE END-

UNIT 3

A PARTY

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

INFINITIVE AND GERUND

(ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU VÀ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

*** *Các động từ được theo sau bởi Gerund:***

- avoid: You should try to avoid walking as much as possible.
  (Bạn nên cố tránh đi bộ càng nhiều càng tốt.)
- be worth: It's not worth waiting for her at this time of day.
  (Chả đáng phải đợi cô ấy vào thời điểm này nữa.)
- dislike: She dislikes having to work overtime.
  (Cô ấy không thích bị buộc phải làm việc ngoài giờ.)
- enjoy: Do you enjoy meeting people from other countries?
  (Bạn có thích gặp gỡ những người từ các nước khác không)
- fancy: I don't fancy going out this afternoon.
  (Tôi không khoái đi chơi chiều nay.)
- help: I can't help laughing when I see you in such horrible shirt.
  (Tôi không thể nhịn cười được khi nhìn thấy anh mặc chiếc áo sơ mi kinh khủng đó.)
- keep: I wish you wouldn't keep interrupting.
  (Tôi mong muốn bạn đừng có ngắt lời tôi hoài vậy.)
- mind: I don't mind helping you do the washing up.
  (Tôi không phiền gì khi giúp bạn rửa chén bát đâu.)
- miss: Jane misses going for the country walk.
  (Jane bỏ lỡ không thực hiện chuyến đi dạo ở miền quê.)
- practise: You should practise introducing yourself.
  (Bạn nên tập tự giới thiệu về mình.)
- risk: We can't risk starting a fire in the forest.
  (Bạn không thể liều lĩnh nhóm lửa ở trong rừng.)
- can't stand: I can't stand going to the office party.
  (Tôi không thể chịu nổi việc phải đi dự tiệc cơ quan.)
- admit: Jack admitted stealing the money.
  (Jack thú nhận là đã ăn trộm số tiền đó.)

- consider: Have you considered doing the research?
  (Bạn đã xem xét đến việc làm nghiên cứu chưa?)
- deny: She denied stealing the money.
  (Cô ta chối là đã không ăn trộm tiền.)
- imagine: Can you imagine working with a foreigner?
  (Bạn có thể hình dung việc làm việc với người nước ngoài không?)
- report: Helen reported losing her watch to the director.
  (Helen báo cáo với giám đốc về việc cô bị mất đồng hồ.)
- suggest: I suggest going to the beach.
  (Tôi đề nghị chúng ta đi biển.)

**** Các động từ được theo sau bởi Infinitive có 'to':***

- afford: I can't afford to go on holiday abroad this year.
  (Tôi không đủ khả năng đi nghỉ ở nước ngoài năm nay.)
- appear: My motorbike appears to have broken down.
  (Xe máy của tôi hóa ra là đã bị hỏng.)
- ask: She asked me to give this to you.
  (Cô ta bảo tôi đưa cái này cho anh.)
- choose: I chose not to go to university.
  (Tôi đã lựa chọn là không đi học đại học.)
- fail: Jerry failed to arrive on time.
  (Jerry không đến đúng giờ được.)
- happen: I happened to be passing so I dropped in.
  (Tôi tình cờ đi ngang qua nên ghé vào.)
- refuse: She refused not to sing a song at the party last night.
  (Cô ấy từ chối không hát tại bữa tiệc tối hôm qua.)
- manage: The prisoner managed to escape with a home-made ladder.
  (Tên tù đó đã xoay xở trốn thoát được nhờ vào một chiếc thang tự tạo.)
- offer: They offered to help her, but she refused.
  (Họ đề nghị giúp đỡ bà ấy nhưng bà từ chối.)
- prepare: I had just prepared to go out when he came in.
  (Tôi vừa mới sửa soạn đi thì anh ấy đến.)
- want: She always wants to help those orphans.
  (Bà ấy luôn muốn giúp đỡ những trẻ mồ côi đó.)
- agree: Tom agreed to meet us outside the cinema.
  (Tom đồng ý gặp chúng tôi ở bên ngoài rạp chiếu bóng.)

- arrange: We arranged to meet at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.
  (Chúng tôi đã thu xếp gặp nhau lúc 3 giờ chiều hôm qua.)
- decide: I have decided to buy a new car so I'm working overtime.
  (Tôi đã quyết định mua một chiếc xe mới nên tôi làm việc thêm giờ.)
- expect: I don't expect to see her again.
  (Tôi không mong gặp lại cô ấy nữa.)
- promise: She promised to lend me her car last night.
  (Cô ấy hứa cho tôi mượn xe tối qua.)

* ***Các động từ theo sau bởi hoặc là Infinitive hoặc là Gerund mà không đổi nghĩa***

- attempt: I attempted to leave/leaving but the police stopped me.
  (Tôi đã cố gắng rời đi nhưng cảnh sát đã chặn tôi lại.)
- begin: She began to study/studying English at the age of five.
  (Cô ấy bắt đầu học tiếng Anh lúc năm tuổi.)
- continue: Please continue to work/working for us.
  (Làm ơn hãy tiếp tục làm việc cho chúng tôi.)
- start: It started to rain/raining as soon as we went out.
  (Trời bắt đầu mưa ngay khi chúng tôi vừa ra ngoài.)

* ***Các động từ theo sau bởi hoặc Infinitive hoặc Gerund mà có nghĩa thay đổi.***

- forget to do something: quên không làm chuyện gì

  I forgot to buy coffee so we'll drink coke instead.

  (Tôi quên mua cà phê nên thay vào đó chúng ta sẽ uống cô-ca cô-la.)
- forget doing something: quên một chuyện gì đó đã làm, quên không nhớ là đã làm một chuyện gì đó.

  Sorry. I forget meeting you before.

  (Xin lỗi nhé. Tôi quên là đã từng gặp bạn trước đây rồi.)
- remember to do something: nhớ phải làm chuyện gì đó

  Please remember to lock all the doors before going out.

  (Làm ơn nhớ khóa tất cả các cửa trước khi đi nhé.)
- remember doing something: nhớ một chuyện gì đó đã xảy ra, đã làm.

  I remember lending her $10 but she said she didn't borrow my money.

  (Tôi nhớ là đã cho cô ấy mượn $10 nhưng cô ấy nói cô không mượn tiền của tôi.)

- regret to do something: lấy làm tiếc phải làm gì đó (thường được sử dụng trong các câu trịnh trọng)

  I regret to tell you that you have failed.

  (Tôi lấy làm tiếc phải nói với anh rằng anh đã trượt.)

- regret doing something: hối tiếc là đã làm chuyện gì đó.

  Kate regretted not buying the house.

  (Kate hối tiếc là đã không mua căn nhà đó.)

- stop to do something: dừng lại để làm chuyện gì đó.

  We stop to have a cup of coffee.

  (Chúng tôi dừng lại để uống cà phê.)

- stop doing something: thôi không làm gì đó nữa

  My father has stopped smoking cigarettes.

  (Bố tôi vừa mới bỏ thuốc.)

- try to do something: cố gắng làm gì đó

  I tried to get up early but I couldn't.

  (Tôi đã cố dậy sớm nhưng không thể.)

- try doing something: thử làm chuyện gì đó

  I try drinking some Vodka but I don't think it tastes good.

  (Tôi thử uống một ít rượu Vodka nhưng tôi nghĩ nó không ngon.)

* ***Dạng bị động của Infinitive và Gerund***

+ *Infinitive được dùng ở dạng bị động có công thức như sau:* **to be + p.p**

  Ví dụ: *I don't want to be called an 'incompetent idiot'.*

+ *Gerund được dùng ở bị động có công thức như sau:* **being + p.p**

  Ví dụ: *She hates being criticized by her teachers.*

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- donation (n)	: sự hiến tặng, sự quyên góp
- doorstep (n)	: bậc cửa
- appeal (v)	: hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn
- preservation (n)	: sự bảo tồn
- vegetarian (n)	: người ăn chay
- religious (adj)	: thuộc về tôn giáo
- dessert (n)	: món tráng miệng
- main course (n)	: món chính
- diary (n)	: nhật ký, lịch ghi nhớ

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. will B. milk C. tall D. talk
2. A. iron B. grass C. rat D. green
3. A. happy B. holly C. honest D. hollow
4. A. holiday B. vehicle C. hello D. rehearsal
5. A. should B. would C. folk D. cool

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. ancestor B. tragedy C. accurate D. discriminate
7. A. although B. mature C. enough D. access
8. A. vessels B. notebook C. disposal D. management
9. A. method B. physicist C. magazine D. company
10. A. telescope B. employee C. obvious D. pharmacist

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. My shoes need ....
    A. to mend B. mending C. being mended D. both B and C
12. Will you stop .... while I'm talking?
    A. sing B. singing C. to sing D. are singing
13. My teachers always expected me .... well in exams.
    A. do B. doing C. does D. to do
14. Banks only .... money if they are sure it will be paid back.
    A. borrow B. lend C. interest D. charge
15. .... of the committee, I'd like to thank you for your generous donation.
    A. According B. On behalf C. Together D. In addition
16. I'd like to stay at home instead of .... to the cinema.
    A. going B. go C. went D. to go
17. I would rather .... unemployed than...................... in that factory.
    A. to be / to work B. being / work
    C. be / work D. being / working

18. He will only pass the examination if there is a(n)................in his class work.

A. progress B. increase C. rise D. improvement

19. Come and see me when you .... your report.

A. finish B. will finish

C. had finished D. having finished

20. He's always try .... me.

A. to avoid to meet B. avoiding meeting

C. to avoid meeting D. avoiding to meet

21. The driver stopped .... a coffee because he felt sleepy.

A. have B. had C. to have D. having

22. She'll be a millionaire by the time she .... forty.

A. is B. was C. will be D. is going to be

23. Some of the passengers spoke to the reporters about their .... in the burning plane.

A. occasion B. happening C. event D. experience

24. It was difficult .... a date which was convenient for everyone.

A. making B. to make C. make D. made

25. This book was written by a well-known writer. It is worth ....

A. read B. to read C. reading D. have read

26. He .... his friend to go camping with him.

A. attracted B. suggested C. appealed D. persuaded

27. Do come .... instead of standing there on the doorstep in the rain.

A. into B. in C. to D. by

28. My father had a worker .... a fence round our garden.

A. make B. making C. to make D. made

29. I think she is accustomed to .... English at a private school.

A. taught B. teach C. teaching D. be taught

29. .... scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.

A. Late B. Later C. Latter D. Lately

30. Tom admitted .... the rock through the window.

A. throw B. throwing C. being thrown D. to be thrown

31. There was a sudden loud .... which made everyone jump.

A. bang B. strike C. split D. stroke

32. The boss asked all his workers .... on time.

A. come B. came C. coming D. to come

33. Let your name .... in the sheet of paper.

A. to be written B. be written C. write D. being written

34. I'm absolutely no good at all .... any kind of sport.

A. with B. on C. at D. for

35. That sweater looks .... small for a five-year-old.

A. bit B. much C. rather D. even

36. We can prevent flood by .... forests.

A. preserve B. preserved C. preservation D. preserving

37. I hope you don't mind me .... so late at night.

A. to telephone B. telephone C. telephoning D. telephoned

38. I remember .... you before, but I have forgotten your name.

A. meet B. met C. to meet D. meeting

39. The student worked .... a barman during his holidays.

A. at B. as C. like D. as if

40. I just can't .... the winter so that I can go skiing again.

A. wait until B. look forward to C. expect D. await

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Preparing a Dinner Party

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertaining people. You can also make new friends and give others the chance to get to know each other better.

It needs planning, though. First make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men. Don't invite couples because they aren't so much fun!

When you know who can come, find out what they like to eat and drink. Note down any who are vegetarians, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious reasons.

Then plan their menu. Include a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus lots of people's favourite drinks.

The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure you buy more than enough of everything, and that someone can help you carry it!

On the day, start cooking early. Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, so they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time - You've earned it.

41. When giving a dinner party, you should NOT invite ....

A. those who are vegetarians. B. single women.
C. those who can't eat certain things. D. husbands and wives.

42. The menu should include ....

A. a starter. B. main courses.
C. a dessert and drinks. D. all (A, B, C).

43. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. You should buy more than enough of what you need.
B. You should cook early on the day.
C. You will earn a lot of money from the party.
D. You need someone to carry the shopping for you.

44. According to the passage, giving a dinner party is ....

A. a chance to make new friends. B. not much fun.
C. a good way of entertaining people. D. both A and C.

45. Choose the correct order of things you should do in planning a dinner party.

A. Make a guest list, do the shopping, plan the menu, start cooking.
B. Make a guest list, plan the menu, do the shopping, start cooking.
C. Plan the menu, make a guest list, do the shopping, start cooking.
D. Plan the menu, do the shopping, make a guest list, start cooking.

B. ***Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong mẫu đối thoại sau***

A: (46)......................... you like to come round on Saturday for dinner?

B: I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I (47)......................... . I (48)......................... to go to my grandmother's for the weekend. She's getting old and there are a few things that (49)......................... doing around the house.

A: I think you (50)......................... get your brother to do something.

B: I know, I wish he (51)......................... . I've asked him several times but he just (52)......................... help at all.

A: Oh well. Anyway, when (53)......................... you get back?

B: Wednesday, I think, but I (54)......................... get back earlier.

A: OK, well. (55)........................... we fix a date now? (56)........................... you come on Friday?

B: I (57)........................... just have a look in my diary. Yes, that's fine. (58)........................... I borrow a pen? I just (59)........................... to make a note or I (60)........................... probably forget. You know what it's like.

A: Yes, of course. Here you are.

46. A. Would B. May C. Shall D. Will
47. A. won't B. can't C. might nor D. needn't
48. A. must B. should C. have D. would
49. A. will B. might C. must D. need
50. A. ought B. need C. should D. shall
51. A. would B. should C might D. ought
52. A. won't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
53. A. will B. shall C. need D. ought
54. A. would B. might C. shall D. need
55. A. must B. shall C. will D. ought
56. A. Should B. Could C. May D. Shall
57. A. can B. would C. will D. need
58. A. Shall B. Would C. Will D. Could
59. A. should B. must C. need D. could
60. A. will B. might C. must D. should

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau

61. Rita enjoyed to be able to meet several Congress members during
A B C
her vacation.
D

62. The only teachers who were required to attend the meeting were George,
A B C
Betty, Jill, and me.
D

63. Mary and her sister studied biology last year, and so does Jane.
A B C D

64. The policeman ordered the suspect to not remove his hands from the
A B C D
hood of the car.

65. The children was playing outdoors last night when it began to rain
A B C
very hard.
D

66. During the war our government received fewer information about the
A B C D
situation in that country.

67. After she had bought himself a new motorcycle, she sold her bicycle.
A B C D

68. When only a child, my father taught me how to play soccer.
A B C D

69. As soon as Joan will get a good job, she is going to buy a flat.
A B C D

70. The rules required us to form an orderly line and to do not talk.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. .... with a sleep.
A. I could make B. I could do
C. I could all right D. I could fine

72. .... your application has not been successful.
A. We regret informing you that B. We regret have to inform you that
C. We regret to inform you that D. We regret having to inform you that

73. ....do you think this house is?
A. How old B. When
C. When was built D. How old was built

74. It's so ....that I don't think I can go.
A. expensive a holiday B. a holiday expensive
C. an expensive holiday D. expensive an holiday

75. Not only is it the cheapest... .
A. watch but it's the nicest B. but it's also the nicest watch
C. but also it's the nicest watch D. but also the nicest watch

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *He had no idea she would be so pretty.*

A. She was much prettier than he thought she would be.

B. She knew that she was prettier than he thought.

C. He had thought that she was prettier.

D. He had the idea that she was so pretty.

77. *I no longer speak to my neighbour since our quarrel.*

A. I haven't spoken long to my neighbour since our quarrel.

B. Before our quarrel, I spoke longer to my neighbour than now.

C. I stopped speaking to my neighbour since our quarrel.

D. I have longed for speaking to my neighbour since our quarrel.

78. *Asking for help is a waste of time.*

A. It is a waste of time when asking for help.

B. It is a waste of time to ask for help.

C. You shouldn't waste a lot of time helping other people.

D. It is a waste of time to help other people when they ask.

79. *There was no need for you to have worked under such conditions.*

A. You needn't work under such conditions.

B. You didn't have to work under such conditions.

C. You didn't need to work under such conditions.

D. You needn't have worked under such conditions.

80. *I regret not going to the airport to say good-bye.*

A. I wish I had gone to the airport to say good-bye.

B. I wish I would go to the airport to say good-bye.

C. I wish I went to the airport to say good-bye.

D. I wish I would have gone to the airport to say good-bye.

-THE END-

UNIT 4

VOLUNTEER WORK

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

GERUND AND PRESENT PARTICIPLE
PERFECT GERUND AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE
(DANH ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ
DANH ĐỘNG TỪ HOÀN THÀNH VÀ PHÂN TỪ HOÀN THÀNH)

* ***Cách dùng của Gerund:***

Gerund hay verbal noun có dạng V-ing, vừa có tính chất của động từ lại vừa có tính chất của danh từ.

- Vì có tính chất của động từ nên Gerund có thể có tân ngữ (object) theo sau.

  Ví dụ: Reclaiming land includes irrigating deserts, draining swamps or pushing back the sea. (Các từ gạch dưới là object của Gerund)

- Vì có tính chất của danh từ nên Gerund có thể làm chủ ngữ (subject), tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object); bổ sung nghĩa cho chủ ngữ (subjective complement) hoặc tân ngữ của giới từ (object of preposition)

  Ví dụ: - Swimming is a good sport. (Subject)
  - I like swimming. (direct object)
  - My favorite sport is swimming. (complement)
  - I'm fond of swimming. (object of preposition)

- Như những danh từ khác, Gerund có thể có sở hữu tính từ hoặc dạng sở hữu cách đứng trước.

  Ví dụ: - Do you mind my smoking?
  - I always remember my teacher's scolding for it.

- Gerund cũng có thể có mạo từ **The** đứng trước nhưng không được đặt tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object) theo sau, phải dùng giới từ **"of"** trước tân ngữ.

  Ví dụ: - The reclaiming of land requires much money.

* ***Cách dùng của Present participle:***

Cũng có cách thành lập V-ing như Gerund nhưng hiện tại phân từ (Present participle) có cách sử dụng khác

- Hiện tại phân từ được sử dụng sau động từ 'BE' trong các thì tiếp diễn:

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn: I am studying English with a foreign teacher.
- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn: He has been looking for for long.
- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn: She was playing the piano when I came.
- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn:
  She had been working for IBM for a long time before she got married.
- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn:
  By this time tomorrow, she will be flying to Hue.

- Hiện tại phân từ được sử dụng khi trong câu có một chủ ngữ và hai động từ trở lên diễn tả các hành động xảy ra đồng thời

  Ví dụ: - She sat in her living room, reading his letter.
  - She stood there, folding his arms, doing nothing.

- Hiện tại phân từ đước sử dụng để lược giản mệnh đề

  Các mệnh đề quan hệ có giới hạn (Restrictive relative clause) có động từ chia ở thể chủ động có thể được lược giản bằng cách sử dụng hiện tại phân từ.

  Ví dụ: - The woman who sat next to you on the train was an exellent teacher of English.
  → The woman sitting next to you on the train was an exellent teacher of English.

* ***Dạng Perfect của Gerund và Present participle:***

- Cách thành lập: **Having + P.P**
- Cách dùng: Dạng Perfect của cả Gerund lẫn Present participle được dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong câu.

  Gerund: - She accused Jim of having gotten married to her because of her money.

  Present participle:
  - Having asked for their parents' permission, the children set off for their picnic in the forest.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- donation (n)	: sự hiến tặng, sự quyên góp
- blood donation(n)	: hiến máu
- imitation (n)	: sự bắt chước
- dedicate (v)	: cống hiến, hiến dâng, dành cho
- recruitment (n)	: sự tuyển mộ, sự tuyển dụng
- distinctive (adj)	: đặc biệt khác biệt
- undermine (v)	: làm suy yếu dần dần, ngấm mgầm hủy hoại

- cohesion (n) : sự kết nối
- self-reliance (n) : sự tự lực
- child-rearing (n) : việc nuôi dạy con cái
- nourishment (n) : chất dinh dưỡng
- tissues (n) : mô
- blood transfusion : sự truyền máu
- voluntary donator : người hiến máu tự nguyện
- adjustment (n) : sự điều chỉnh

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. yellow B. yesterday C. rhyme D. yahoo
2. A. whole B. white C. which D. where
3. A. style B. sky C. fly D. yester-year
4. A. swan B. kiwi C. sword D. answer
5. A. write B. wine C wrong D. shipwreck

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. volunteer B. difficult C. mountainous D. interest
7. A. education B. understand C. donation D. intersection
8. A. interfere B. prevent C. spectator D. experiment
9. A. actually B. accurate C. satellite D. symbolic
10. A. document B. fountain C. maintain D. access

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

11. Unlike most Europeans, many Americans .... a bowl of cereal for breakfast every day.

A. used to eating B. are used to eating
C. are used to eat D. use to eat

12. If you keep trying you might .... to do it.

A. succeed B. discover C. understand D. manage

13. Tom made a living .... works by famous painters.

A. faking B. devising C. pretending D. shamming

14. I don't think that article is worth ....

A. reading B. read C. to read D. to reading

15. He won't be expecting a present, so you .... buy him one.

A. mustn't B. have to C. don't need D. needn't

16. This soup .... delicious. Why don't you try some?

A. tasted B. tastes C. is tasting D. has tasted

17. When he was questioned about the .... ring, he firmly denied that he had even seen it.

A. missed B. being missed C. missing D. misses

18. The .... team were disappointed at the result, but all the players agreed that it had been a good game.

A. having been lost B. losing

C. being lost D. having lost

19. The students were slow to catch .... , but gradually they began to understand.

A. in B. on C. away D. out

20. The soldier was punished for .... to obey his commanding officer's orders.

A. being refusing B. having refusing

C. having refused D. being refused

21. We looked everywhere but the intruder was nowhere ....

A. to see B. seen C. to be seen D. having seen

22. I disapprove .... people smoking in public places.

A. of B. with C. at D. on

23. The passport she carried was ....

A. artificial B. imitation C. untrue D. false

24. I'm tired of my neighbours .... their records at full volume every night.

A. to play B. play C. having played D. playing

25. You will not succeed .... working harder.

A. unless B. if C. without D. although

26. A soldier has to learn to carry .... orders as soon as they are given.

A. on B. out C. through D. off

27. We were .... by the noise in the forest.

A. afraid B. frightened C. feared D. nervous

28. He .... the office when I arrived.

A. was leaving B. has left C. should leave D. leaves

29. .... the red light, he was fined 120 thousand VND by the police.

A. Having run B. being run C. run D. being running

30. The children loved .... the old castle.

A. discovering B. exploring C. hunting D. detecting

31. This is the oldest building .... the village.

A. of B by C. in D. to

32. My parents .... that they will move to the seaside when my father retires next year.

A. think B. are thinking C. will think D. thought

33. The doctor gave the patient .... examination to discover the cause of his collapse.

A. a thorough B. a universal C. an exact D. a whole

34. Don't forget to ....the alarm clock for six o'clock tomorrow morning.

A. put B. ring C. set D. wind

35. Give me a word .... with S.

A. beginning B. begins C. began D. begin

36. I'd rather you .... to her why we can't go.

A. would explain B. explained

C. having explained D. explaining

37. I looked up their number in the telephone ....

A. guide B. list C. directory D. catalogue

38. I can't find my dictionary at the moment. I hope it will.....................up soon.

A. come B. clear C. turn D. look

39. The window was so high up that .... you could see was the sky.

A. everything B. all C. only D. just

40. We have bought extra food .... our friends stay to dinner.

A. in case B. if C. provided D. as long as

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. ***Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất***

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (VSO)

VSO is a registered charity dedicated to assisting in developing countries. More specifically, it is a recruitment agency which finds, selects and places volunteers in response to overseas requests.

This work makes it distinctive among other charities and organizations in the U.K. It sends people, not money, so that its services are, in effect, entirely complementary to the efforts being made by agencies like Oxfam, Christian Aid and Save the Children Fund with whom it often works directly.

VSO tries to respond to requests from overseas which ask for volunteers. Its bias is firmly towards the poorest members of the community and it takes great care to avoid undermining job opportunities for local people.

Both staff and volunteers also pay special attention to women's roles in development projects. This is because women's roles in child-rearing, education and community cohesion are essential in any healthy process of change.

Over the past 38 years, more than 21,000 volunteers have worked abroad with VSO. There are now over 1,900 volunteers working in 59 of the less developed countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

The application of each volunteer is carefully considered in order to select and interview candidates against each job request from the field, to seek the person with the right blend of skills and personality.

VSO, the work

VSO volunteers do not go to developing countries as visiting experts with all the answers. It is always a process of sharing and learning. The aim is that when the volunteers return home, there exists a community with a stronger sense of independence and self-reliance... and a volunteer with a new understanding and appreciation of life and people everywhere. The range of jobs required of VSO is wide – reflecting the needs of any society in the modern world.

41. VSO is different from other charities and organizations in the UK because it

A. is a registered body.

B. sends financial aid to developing countries.

C. sends volunteers to help abroad.

D. recruits volunteers to work in Britain.

42. Requests from overseas most likely to be dealt with are those which
    A. specifically ask for female staff and volunteers.
    B. require volunteers to work with the local inhabitants.
    C. require help and advice on health care
    D. need help to train less wealthy members of the community.

43. According to those who work for VSO, who plays the most important part in bringing about change?
    A. charitable organization
    B. volunteers from abroad
    C. women in local communities
    D. staff who recruit volunteers

44. What happens when VSO wants to appoint new volunteers?
    A. They give preference to applicants living abroad.
    B. They give each applicant several interviews.
    C. They refer applications to countries requesting volunteers.
    D. They match all applicants to jobs very carefully.

45. The volunteer chosen to go out to a developing country
    A. must have experience of working overseas.
    B. will quickly become an expert in the field.
    C. will gain more knowledge about the world we live in.
    D. must leave the country before it becomes independent.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

Blood Donation

Blood is indispensable to human body. It (46)...................... nourishments and oxygen to tissues, and at the same time, removes (47)...................... and carbon dioxide. A person will die if he loses (48)...................... much blood. Nowadays blood transfusion is (49)...................... millions of dying men. Without adequate store of blood, there (50) .... be the development of modern medicine.

It is a (51) .... action for a person to (52)...................... blood without repayment. The action shows his love (53)...................... his country and people. At present, blood donation is (54)...................... carried out in many countries. It should also be advocated in our country. If more and more people join in as Voluntary (55)...................... , our hospitals would have a continuous (56)...................... of blood.

Blood donation would not do (57)...................... to donators' health. Only healthy people are allowed to donate blood. In particular, (58)........................ time, only a small (59) .... of blood is drawn out from a donator. His body will make a quick adjustment to let the (60) .... operate in its normal way.

46. A. carries B. brings C. takes D. gets
47. A. rubbish B. exhaust C. wastes D. litters
48. A. very B. too C. extremely D. so
49. A. being saved B. saved C. being saving D. saving
50. A. can't B. can C. may D. might
51. A. noble B. stable C. comfortable D. capable
52. A. get B. require C. donate D. gain
53. A. to B. about C. in D. of
54. A. widely B. wide C. widen D. width
55. A. donation B. donators C. donating D. donated
56. A. apply B. provide C. supply D. imply
57. A. harmful B. harm C. harmless D. good
58. A. much B. many C. every D. all
59. A. amount B. number C. account D. quality
60. A. mechanic B. mechanics C. mechanical D. mechanism

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau

61. Having readed the letter, she cried a lot because of what he wrote to her.
A B C D

62. She wasted a month tried to apply for a job in that company.
A B C D

63. The company has so little money that it can't hardly operate anymore.
A B C D

64. The children were playing outdoors last night when it beginning to rain very hard.
A B C D

65. Have you ever met the man is standing over there?
A B C D

66. Do you have the book belonged to the teacher?
A B C D

67. Tom keeps to study hard because he intends to go to dental school.
A B C D

68. When the bell rang, the students have left the class.
A B C D

69. The government has decided voting on the resolution now rather
A B C D
than next month.

70. He isn't driving to the conference in March, and neither they are.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. Ronald denied.. .

A. not stealing Mrs. Clark's handbag
B. to steal Mrs. Clark's handbag
C. stealing Mrs. Clark's handbag
D. not to steal Mrs. Clark's handbag

72. Do you mind.................... ....?

A. my making a suggestion
B. my make a suggestion
C. me to make a suggestion
D. to making a suggestion

73. .... about the strike, the Minister declined to comment.

A. On being asked
B. On asking
C. When asking
D. When he asked

74. Living in a big city is...

A. not my liking
B. not I like
C. not what I like
D. not to my hobby

75. ...., driving fast is dangerous.

A. However experienced you are
B. However experience you are
C. However you are experienced
D. However are you experienced

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng).

76. *You should peel and chop the onion and then fry it.*

A. The onion should be peeled, chopped and then fried.
B. The onion should be fried, peeled and chopped.
C. The onion is peeled and chopped and fried
D. The onion was peeled, chopped and fried.

77. *No one has been to collect the rubbish this week.*

A. The rubbish have not been collected this week.

B. The rubbish has been collected this week.

C. The rubbish has not been collected this week.

D. The rubbish is not collected this week.

78. *I went to school with Madeline when we lived near each other.*

A. I used to go to school with Madeline when we lived near each other.

B. Madeline and I lived near the school.

C. I went to school nearby with Madeline.

D. Madeline's school was near mine and we lived with each other.

79. *Sales of snack-sized pizzas have increased this year.*

A. They increased the sale of snack-sized pizzas this year.

B. There is an increase in sales of snack-sized pizzas this year.

C. They had increased the sales of snack-sized pizzas this year.

D. There has been an increase in sales of snack-sized pizzas this year.

80. *He kept it only because nobody else wanted it.*

A. He would have kept it -if. nobody else had wanted it.

B. He wouldn't have kept it if anybody else wanted it.

C. He wouldn't keep it if anybody else wanted it.

D. He wouldn't have kept it if anybody else had wanted it .

-THE END-

UNIT 5

ILLITERACY

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

REPORTED SPEECH WITH INFINITIVE

(CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU)

Khi tường thuật các câu nói trực tiếp trong tiếng Anh sử dụng các động từ: ***ask, tell, order, advise, invite, want, remind, promise, warn, urge...*** ta phải chia các động từ theo sau ở dạng infinitive như sau:

* **Bảo ai làm chuyện gì:**

- "Please type this letter for me." The director said his secretary

→ The director asked his secretary to type the letter for him.

* **Ra lệnh cho ai làm gì:**

- "Lie down on the floor." The robbers said to everybody at the bank.

→ The robbers ordered everybody at the bank to lie down on the floor.

* **Khuyên ai làm/không làm việc gì:**

- "If I were you, I wouldn't buy that second-hand car." said John.

→ John advised me not to buy that second-hand car.

* **Mời ai làm gì:**

- "Would you like to go out for dinner with me?" said Mary.

→ Mary invited me to go out for dinner.

* **Nhắc nhở ai làm chuyện gì:**

- "Don't forget to come to the meeting tomorrow." said the manager

→ The manager reminded us to come to the meeting the following day.

* **Hứa với ai sẽ làm chuyện gì:**

- "I'll try my best to look for that book for you." Jim promised.

→ Jim promised to try his best to look for that book for me.

* **Kêu gọi ai làm gì:**

- "We really must stay together." said the Trade Union Officer.

→ The Trade Union Officer urged the workers to stay together.

* **Cảnh cáo ai không được làm gì:**

- "Don't touch that wire with your wet hands." said the teacher.

→ The teacher warned us not to touch that wire with our wet hands.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- Mediterranean (n) : Địa Trung Hải
- encourage (v) : khuyến khích
- Indian (n) : người da đỏ
- theory (n) : lý thuyết, giả thiết
- determination (n) : sự quyết tâm
- diligently (adv) : một cách kiên trì
- desire (n) : khát vọng
- Redwood (n) : cây tùng gỗ đỏ

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. pleasure B. pleasant C. pleasant D. please
2. A. blouse B. blow C. blower D. blowy
3. A. precise B. precious C. pretty D. preclude
4. A. broad B. broadcast C. broach D broaden
5. A. priest B. pride C. price D. pricey

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. primary B. effective C. campaign D. minority
7. A. relevant B. volunteer C. province D. highland
8. A. promotion B. prepare C. vacation D. northern
9. A. illiterate B. eradicate C. mountainous D. continue
10. A. industrial B. experiment C. professor D. accidental

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

11. My uncle advised me against .... to study.
A. going abroad B. not to go abroad
C. to go abroad D. not going abroad

12. The policeman agreed ....
A. let me go B. to let me to go
C. to let me go D. to let me going

13. After leaving school, Nigel decided to .... in the army.

A. enlist B. enroll C. register D. sign

14. She.................... wanted a house overlooking the sea.

A. particularly B. strongly C. essentially D. extremely

15. For centuries Rome was the .... power in the Mediterranean.

A. utmost B. superlative C. overruling D. supreme

16. All the teachers at our school .... Tuan to take part in the marathon.

A. urged B. encouraged C. warned D. agreed

17. His parents .... to give him a motorbike if he passes the examination.

A. advise B. want C. tell D. promise

18. The local government .... us to be careful of robbers and thieves in the area.

A. reminded B. wanted C. warned D. encouraged

19. You .... me you were coming!

A. said B. explained C. told D. announced

20. It's no' good .... me of getting the figures wrong!

A. accusing B. blaming C. criticising D. scolding

21. I don't like to ask people for help but I wonder if you could ....

A. make me a favour B. give me a favour

C. do me a favour D. find me a favour

22. He asked me .... the book I borrowed from the library.

A. if I found B. if I had found

C. whether I have found D. whether I found

23. He reminded me .... the money I had borrowed from him.

A. don't forget to return B. didn't forget to return

C. to forget to return D. not to forget to return

24. My grandparents .... me not to go out after dark.

A. advised B. encouraged C. promised D. agreed

25. The children's mother warned them .... near the river.

A. not to go B. to not go C. not going D. don't go

26. If services are increased, taxes ....

A. probably go up B. probably up

C. will probably go up D. going up probably

27. What do you .... to be doing in ten years time?

A. begin B. expect C. remember D. suggest

28. It was difficult .... a date which was convenient for everyone.

A. making B. to make C. make D. made

29. Do you .... to tell the police about the missing money?

A. admit B. confess C. deny D. intend

30. She always gets very good .... in her exams.

A. notes B. marks C. degrees D. reports

31. David was brought .... in the country by his grandparents.

A. on B. back C. up D. about

32. Experts are worried that .... is damaging the ozone layer.

A. pollution B. chemicals C. fumes D. wastes

33. Tony's boss doesn't want him to .... a habit of using the office phone for personal calls.

A. make B. do C. have D. increase

34. She .... her husband's job for his ill health.

A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed

35. I don't .... locking the door.

A. remember B. forget C. remind D. accept

36. Fortunately the machine was not .... when it caught fire.

A. in order B. in use C. in progress D. in ruins

37. After dinner, the President got up to .... a short speech.

A. make B. provide C. hold D. tell

38. The stolen jewels were .... a lot of money.

A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth

39. ...., after trying three times, he passed the examination.

A. Lastly B. Last of all C. last D. At last

40. You will never finish that job by tomorrow morning unless you .... some help.

A. will get B. would get C. get D. will have got

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Sequoyah was a young Cherokee Indian, son of a white trader and an Indian woman. At an early age, he became fascinated by the "talking leaf", an expression that he used to describe the white man's written records. Although many believed this "talking leaf" to be the gift from the Great Spirit, Sequoyah refused to accept that theory. Like other Indians of the period, he was illiterate but his determination to change the situation led to the invention of an unique 86-character alphabet based on the sound patterns that he heard.

His family and friends thought him mad, but while recovering from a hunting accident, he diligently and independently set out to create a form of communication for his own people as well as for other Indians. In 1821, after twelve years of work, he had successfully developed a written language that they would enable thousands of Indians to read and write.

Sequoyah's desire to preserve words and events for later generations has caused him to be remembered among the important inventors. The giant redwood trees of California, called "sequoias" in his honour, will further imprint his name in history.

41. What is the most important reason that Sequoyah will be remembered?

A. California redwoods were named in his honour.

B. He was illiterate.

C. He created a unique alphabet

D. He recovered from his madness and helped mankind.

42. How did Sequoyah's family react to his idea of developing his own "talking leaf"?

A. They arranged for his hunting accident.

B. They thought he was crazy.

C. They decided to help him.

D. They asked him to teach them to read and write.

43. What caused Sequoyah to develop his alphabet?

A. People were writing things about him that he couldn't read.

B. He wanted to become famous.

C. After his hunting accident, he needed something to keep him busy.

D. He wanted the history of his people preserved for future generations.

44. How would you describe Sequoyah?

A. determined B. mad C. backwards D. gentle

45. Which of the following is not true?

A. Sequoyah developed a form of writing with the help of the Cherokee tribe.

B. Sequoyah was a very clever young man.

C. Sequoyah spent twelve years developing his alphabet.

D. Sequoyah was honoured by having some named trees after him

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

Human beings may be the most intelligent species, but most of us are not too sure what we (46) .... when we talk about intelligence. One moment we will use the word to (47) .... someone who knows the (48).................... to a difficult question, the next we will say that someone is intelligent because they have made a lot of money. Intelligence is the ability to (49).................... up with new approaches to solve problems, as opposed to doing things out of habit or conditioning. Rats in a (50).................... can learn from the mistakes that they (51)...................., but this isn't really intelligence. A good example of intelligence is the way that humans use tools to make life easier (52).................... themselves. One measure of intelligence is the (53).................... of learning, or how long it (54).................... to find a solution to a problem. The (55).................... to learn a language isn't directly (56).................... to intelligence. As children, we are all programmed (57).................... to speak and it is not the case that intelligent children always speak at a younger age. But as we (58).................... older, intelligent people have an advantage because they will find (59).................... of making the (60).................... of the abilities they have.

46. A. say B. mean C. want D. think
47. A. refer B. say C. mention D. describe
48. A. answer B. meaning C. response D. sense
49. A. come B. put C. get D. make
50. A. puzzle B. case C. maze D. box
51. A. did B. make C. have D. were
52. A. with B. to C. for D. at
53. A. speed B. fast C. quick D. quickly
54. A. gets B. is C. makes D. takes
55. A. able B. ability C. capability D. possibility
56. A. related B. relative C. compared D. comparative
57. A. in learning B. at learning C. on learning D. to learn
58. A. make B. were C. are D. grow
59. A. road B. ways C. how D. way
60. A. most B. top C. way D. right

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau

61. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so does John.
A B C D

62. Pete had already saw that play before he read the reviews about it.
A B C D

63. Supersonic flights is flight that is faster the speed of sound.
A B C D

64. Since the dawn of agriculture 9,000 years ago, a few animal species
A B C
had been domesticated.
D

65. While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbors use
A B C D
their barbeque grill.

66. The artist tried stimulate interest in painting by taking his students to the
A B C D
museums.

67. I was working really hard in my office yesterday when the electricity is out.
A B C D

68. I like classical music very much so I rarely listen to it whenever I have
A B C D
free time.

69. We didn't at all enjoyed the play that we went to see.
A B C D

70. The present you gave me was the one that I give you last time.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. The teacher advised us ....

A. to be careful when doing these exercises.

B. be careful when doing these exercises.

C. careful when doing these exercises.

D. are careful when doing these exercises.

72. She told me ....

A. shut the door but don't lock it. B. shut the door but not lock it.

C. to shut the door but not lock it. D. to shut the door but not to lock it.

73. He told me ....

A. think well before I answered. B. think well before I answer.

C. to think well before I answered. D. to think well before I will answer.

74. You.............................the windows open last night. It was dangerous.

A. should have left B. shouldn't have left

C. should leave C. shouldn't leave

75. It looks.................................. .

A. as if I think it rains B. as if rain to me

C. like to rain D. like rain to me

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *"Don't play video games all the time!", he said.*

A. He told the boy not to play video games all the time.

B. He said to the boy not play video games all the time.

C. He told to the boy not to play video games all the time.

D. He said the boy not play video games all the time.

77. *"Be careful. The water is hot" she shouted.*

A. She said to be careful because the water is hot.

B. She asked me to be careful because the water was hot.

C. She told me to be careful because the water is hot.

D. She shouted be careful because the water was hot.

78. *The teacher ordered us not to make so much noise.*

A. The teacher said us "Not make so much noise".

B. The teacher told us "Didn't make so much noise".

C. The teacher ordered us "Not to make so much noise".

D. The teacher said to us "Don't make so much noise".

79. *She asked me if it would rain that night.*

A. She asked "Would it rain that night?"

B. She said "It would rain that night."

C. She asked "Will it rain tonight?"

D. She said to me "It will rain tonight."

80. *He asked me where I was going on my vacation that year.*

A. He asked me "Where I was going on my vacation that year."

B. He asked me "Where was I going on my vacation that year?"

C. He asked me "Where you are going on your vacation that year."

D. He asked me "Where are you going on your vacation this year?"

UNIT 6

COMPETITIONS

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

REPORTED SPEECH WITH GERUND

(CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT VỚI DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

Khi tường thuật các câu nói trực tiếp trong tiếng Anh sử dụng các động từ sau: ***dream, look forward, congratulate, accuse, deny, admit, warn, suggest, insist...*** ta phải chia các động từ theo sau dạng V-ing (Gerund) như sau:

* **Biểu đạt một mơ ước:**

- "I've always wished to become a good doctor." said Linda.

→ Linda has always dreamed of becoming a good doctor.

* **Biểu đạt sự phủ nhận:**

- "No, of course not. I didn't damage your computer." said Peter.

→ Peter denied damaging my computer.

* **Biểu đạt sự ngóng trông:**

- "I can't wait until August to go to Paris for my holiday." said my sister.

→ My sister looked forward to going to Paris for her holiday in August.

* **Biểu đạt lời buộc tội:**

- "You stole the money I put on the table this morning." said my brother.

→ My brother accused me of stealing the money he had put on the table that morning.

* **Biểu đạt sự khăng khăng đòi làm gì đó:**

- "No. Let me pay for the meal. Not you." David insisted.

→ David insisted on paying for the meal.

* **Biểu đạt sự ngăn cấm:**

- "No, no. Sit down and don't go out of the class." said the teacher.

→ The teacher prevented us from going out of the class.

* **Biểu đạt lời chúc mừng:**

- "You've won the gold medal. Congratulation, An Hiên!" said the teacher.

→ The teacher congratualated An Hiên on winning the gold medal.

* **Biểu đạt lời xin lỗi:**

- "I'm terribly sorry. I was so impolite to you yesterday." said my friend.

→ My friend apologized for being impolite to me yesterday.

*** Biểu đạt lời thú nhận:**

- "Yes. You're right. I broke the vase while cleaning the table." said she.

→ She admitted breaking the vase.

*** Biểu đạt lời đề nghị:**

- "Let's go to the beach instead." said he.

→ He suggested going to the beach instead.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- query (n)	: câu chất vấn, thắc mắc
- appeal (v)	: hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn
- ultimate (adj)	: sau chót, cuối cùng, tột bực
- schedule (n)	: kế hoạch làm việc
- mileage (n)	: tổng số dặm đi được
- alternate (v)	: luân phiên, xen kẻ
- circumstance (n)	: hoàn cảnh
- ancient (adj)	: cổ xưa
- abolish (v)	: hủy bỏ, bãi bỏ
- scholar (n)	: học giả
- revive (v)	: làm sống lại, hồi sinh
- predecessor (n)	: người tiền nhiệm, bậc tiền bối
- professional (n)	: người chuyên nghiệp, vận động viên chuyên nghiệp

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. tragedy B. tradition C. track D. tragic
2. A. dreadful B. dream C. dreamily D. dreamer
3. A. twelve B. twenty C. two D. twinkle
4. A. twice B. twig C. twin D. twosome
5. A. trousers B troupe C. trouper D. troop

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. competition B. competitive C. competitor D. compete
7. A. annual B. sentence C. spirit D. complete
8. A. remember B. maximum C. announcement D. activity
9. A. punish B. temptation C. benefit D. beautiful
10. A. construction B. description C. aggressive D. consideration

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

11. Mary .... her younger sister .... passing her exam.
A. congratulation/on B. congratulated/on
C. apologized/for D. apology/for
12. The police prevented us .... getting into the park.
A. from B. off C. on D. out of
13. He was .... damaging the machine.
A. warned B. accuse of C. warned of D. accused of
14. All the students in our class are looking forward to ....
A. go on a picnic B. went on a picnic
C. going on a picnic D. will go on a picnic
15. You should iron out the .... in that dress.
A. wrinkles B. crumples C. folds D. creases
16. Don't annoy that wasp. It will .... you.
A. sting B. bite C. prick D. pick
17. Nobody seems to be.................... control of those children.
A. under B. over C. with D. in
18. The coins are .... to be over a thousand years old.
A. described B. said C. told D. mentioned
19. Thomas .... giving me a lift even when I didn't like it.
A. warned against B. suggested C. insisted on D. determined
20. My father is thinking .... to the countryside when he retires.
A. of moving B. about moving C. to move D. in moving
21. My doctor .... me to take up swimming as it is such good exercise.
A. suggested B. proposed C. advised D. said
22. The cat was afraid when it saw its .... in the mirror.
A. picture B. look C. sight D. reflection

23. He was unable to .... his niece's wedding as he was ill.

A. be present B. visit C. attend D. assist

24. There is always .... traffic in the city centre at rush hour.

A. strong B. full C. heavy D. many

25. She .... him of wanting to marry her for her money.

A. cursed B. accused C. blamed D. warned

26. I couldn't resist having another slice of cake even .... I was supposed to be losing weight.

A. although B. however C. otherwise D. though

27. It was clear that the young couple were .... of taking charge of the restaurant.

A. responsible B. reliable C. capable D. able

28. She used to .... her living by delivering vegetables to local hotels

A. earn B. gain C. get D. win

29. After his girlfriend left him, George determined never .... in love again.

A. to fall B. falling C. for to fall D. having fallen

30. Few pleasures can equal .... of a cool drink on a hot day.

A. it B. that C such D. this

31. We are worried about .... so hard lately.

A. Joe working B. that Joe has worked

C. Joe works D. Joe's work

32. "You're lucky you haven't got a child ...." said the woman.

A. for looking after B. looking after

C. to look after D. look after

33. Could you please tell me when ....?

A. does the next train leave B. the next train leaves

C. the next train leave D. the train next leave

34. He looked very embarrassed; it was .... mistake.

A. such a stupid B. so a stupid C. such stupid D. a so stupid

35. They stayed for hours, ... my mother was very annoyed about.

A. that B. which C. this D. whom

36. When friends insist on .... expensive gifts, it makes most people uncomfortable.

A. them to accept B. they accepting C. heir accepting D. they accept

37. Most young people want to .... more about environmental problems.

A. look up B. find out C. deal with D. make out

38. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have .... any solutions.

A. thought over B. got round to C. come up with D. looked into

39. If you have any .... concerning this report, please telephone the Planning Office.

A. queries B. requests C. investigations D. wishes

40. Write to me and tell me .... about your holiday in Switzerland.

A. every B. all C. much D. some

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Running, as most of you already know, is a sport that appeals to all sorts of people-professionals, amateurs, housewives, businessmen, and so on. Running a marathon is also something that many long-distance runners have as an ultimate goal. Now if you decide you want to train for a marathon, how do you go about getting yourself into tiptop shape for the race of your life?

Most marathon training schedules last around 20 weeks and are designed for runners who can run 4-5 days per week. The secret of a successful training schedule lies in avoiding injury that can occur through pushing yourself too fast or too hard. So, the idea is to increase your mileage gradually from, let's say, 20 miles per week up to runs of 50 miles per week at some point before the actual marathon. Alternate hard days with easy days: an easy day could be a day off altogether or something like a three -mile run which, although it might not seem to be really worth the effort to some of you, actually is a joy to do.

Be careful how you warm up and slow down, because these are the times when injuries could happen. When you set off for a run, take the first mile slowly and when you break into a sweat, stop and do some stretching exercises for a couple of minutes. Always take the last mile slowly too - if you stop suddenly after a hard run then those of you who might be prone to heart attacks are putting yourselves at grater risk at that point. One word of warning: don't start a training schedule without some professional guidance from a properly qualified trainer. He or she will be able to tell you what you're doing right-or wrong! Remember that, under normal circumstances, health benefits from regular running are an increased sense of energy and well being, together with a high level of stress-busting fitness.

41. In order to train properly, you should ....

A. run every weekday without fail

B. push yourself as hard as you can

C. not have more than three days off a week

D. run as often as you can

42. In the second paragraph, the writer says that ....

A. it's not worth doing a three -mile run

B. there should be more easy days than hard days

C. the training period should last for three months

D. a short run can be a pleasant experience

43. The most dangerous times are when you are...................................... .

A. starting and stopping
C. running hard

B. building up speed
D. sweating a lot

44. If you run on a regular basis, you will ....

A. avoid having heart attacks
B. be able to win a marathon

C. feel fitter and more energetic
D. become a faster runner

45. This article is about ....

A. how to get fit

C. preparing for a marathon

B. warming up and slowing down safely

D. professional running

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

The word "Olympic" comes from the name of the town Olympia in Greece, where the ancient Olympic Games were always (46)................................ . The first recorded Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C.; the Games took place (47)........................ fourth year after that date until they were abolished by a Roman emperor in A.D. 394.

It was not (48)................................ 1875, when archeologists discovered the ruins of the Olympic Stadium in Greece, that interest in the Games was (49)................................ . Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French scholar and educator, (50)................................ that the Games should be revived (51)................................ an international competition to encourage both sport and world peace.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. (52)................................ their classical predecessors, the athletes were men only; women were (53)................................ to the Games in

1900. Since that time, the Games have been held at four-year (54)............................. as in ancient Greece. However, since de Coubertin's dream of world peace has not been (55)..............................., the two World Wars prevented those of 1916, 1940, and 1944 (56)......................... being held.

The Olympic Games have been confined to amateur athletes despite a few (57)........................exceptions. There are pressures (58)..........................the Olympic authorities to admit other professionals to the Games. Such a step would damage the entire concept of the Olympics. The following words appear on the scoreboard at every Olympic opening: "The most important thing is not to win (59)..............................to take part." In (60)................................ , the aim of every professional is to win.

46. A. held B. proceeded C. taken place D. happening
47. A. the B. each C. every D. either
48. A. in B. until C. before D. after
49. A. renewed B. renovated C rejuvenated D. recovered
50. A. intended B. said C. stated D. proposed
51. A. such as B. like C. as D. regarding
52. A. According to B. As C. Similar D. Like
53. A. accepted B. admitted C. entered D. registered
54. A. periods B. gaps C. intervals D. stages
55. A. realized B. carried out C. come true D. possible
56. A. without B. by C: not D. from
57. A. latest B. recent C. new D. later
58. A. by B. against C. on D. from
59. A. but B. and C. but also D. or
60. A. contrary B. contrast C. opposite D. reverse

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. We worked hardly and saved enough money to make a tour of Dalat.
A B C D

62. There is not many information available on that subject.
A B C D

63. Because they have moved away, they hardly never go to the beach anymore.
A B C D

64. The work performed by these officers are not worth our paying
A B C
them any longer. (is)
D

65. Some students seem unable to express exact what they want to say.
A B C D

66. According to a team of scientists, there are evidence that Mount
A B C
Everest is still rising.
D

67. My sister used to sleeping late on weekends when she doesn't have to work.
A B C D

68. I found it wonder when I could first use a computer.
A B C D

69. It believes that our lives will be better in the future.
A B C D

70. The long explanation made the students boring.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. Our teacher insists that ....
A. we write all our essays on alternate lines
B. we wrote all our essays on alternate lines
C. we writing all our essays on alternate lines
D. write all our essays on alternate lines

72. Margaret accused...
A. Tom with breaking her window
B. Tom for breaking her window
C. Tom of breaking her window
D. Tom on breaking her window

73. Henry regretted ....
A. buying a second - hand car
B. to buy a second - hand car
C. to buying a second - hand car
D. because buying a second - hand car

74. Amanda finally succeeded ....
A. to get a good job
B. getting a good job
C. to getting a good job
D. in getting a good job

75. Sue suggested ....

A. Peter go to the dentist
B. Peter should go to the dentist
C. Peter to go to the dentist
D. that Peter go to the dentist

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *Jane suggested buying a food processor.*

A. Jane suggested them to buy a food processor.
B. Jane suggested that they will buy a food processor.
C. "Why don't you buy a food processor?" said Jane.
D. Jane suggested to buy a food processor.

77. *My parents wanted me to go to university but 1 didn't fancy it.*

A. My parents wanted to go to university but J didn't fancy it.
B. I didn't fancy going to university as my parents did
C. I didn't fancy going to university although my parents wanted me to go.
D. I hardly fancied going to university but for my parents' wish

78. *It's impossible to cross the road because of the traffic.*

A. The traffic makes people be impossible to cross the road.
B. The traffic makes everyone impossible to cross the road.
C. The traffic makes it be impossible to cross the road.
D. The traffic makes it impossible to cross the road.

79. *"Don't leave the window open, Ann." I said.*

A. I told Ann not to open the window.
B. I told Ann that the window was left open.
C. I told Ann that she didn't leave the window open.
D. I told Ann not to leave the window open.

80. *"Could you show me the way to the nearest bank?" a passenger said to me.*

A. A passenger said I could show him the way to the nearest bank.
B. A passenger told me to show him the way to the nearest bank.
C. A passenger wanted me to show him the way to the nearest bank.
D. Both B and C are correct.

UNIT 7

WORLD POPULATION

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
(CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

Câu điều kiện thường có 1 mệnh đề chính (main clause) và 1 mệnh đề phụ (If clause). Mệnh đề phụ có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Có 4 loại câu điều kiện:

	If – Clause	***Main - Clause***
Type I	Simple present	Simple Future (will+ inf.)
Type II	Simple past	Present conditional (could/would + inf.)
Type III	Past perfect	Perfect conditional (could/would + have + p.p)
Mixed	Past perfect	Present conditional (could/would + inf.)

1/ Type I Conditionals: (Future Possible)

If clause	**Main Clause**
Simple present	Simple future (will/ shall/can + inf.)

* Điều kiện này dùng để diễn tả một sự việc có khả năng sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: + You're going to the airport, so I say if you need to ride to the airport, I'll be happy to take you there. (Nếu bạn cần ra phi trường, tôi sẽ vui lòng chở bạn đi)

+ If you don't study, you won't pass your exam.

+ We'll go for a walk if the weather is fine.

☞ **Lưu ý**: a. Thay vì dùng Simple Future, ta dùng Can, May, Must + Verb (without to) hoặc mệnh lệnh cách (Imperative form) ở mệnh đề chính.

Ví dụ: + If you try hard, you can pass the exam.

+ If you see Tom, give him this book, please.

b. Thì present simple có thể dùng ở mệnh đề chính để chỉ một điều kiện có thực (a real condition)

Ví dụ: + If you are right, I am wrong.

+ If he asks me, I always help him.

2/ Type II Conditionals (Present unreal)

If Clause	**Main Clause**
Simple past	Present Conditional (would/ should + inf.)

* Điều kiện này dùng để diễn tả những sự việc trái với sự thực hiện tại hoặc hoàn toàn không thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: + If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.

+ If I were a bird, I would be a pigeon.

☞ **Lưu ý**: - Ở mệnh đề If loại II, Past simple thực ra là Past Subjuntive (quá khứ giả định); hai hình thức này giống nhau nhưng động từ Be ta dùng Were cho tất cả các ngôi thứ; trong văn nói ta có thể dùng Was với (I, He, She, It)

- Would thường được viết tắt là **'d**

3/ Type III Conditionals (Past unreal)

If Clause	**Main Clause**
Past perfect	Perfect Conditonal (would/should + have + p.p)

* Điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ, để diễn tả những tình huống trái với thực tế trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: + I didn't go to the party last night. If I had attended the party, I would have met you. (Tôi không đi dự tiệc tối hôm qua, nếu đi thì đã gặp anh).

+ If the weather had been nice yesterday, I would have gone to the beach.

4/ Mixed Conditionals

If Clause	**Main Clause**
Past perfect	Present Conditional (would/ should + inf.)

* Trong câu điều kiện loại này, mệnh đề điều kiện diễn tả sự việc trái sự thật quá khứ trong khi mệnh đề chính diễn tả sự việc trái sự thật hiện tại.

Ví dụ: + If she had applied for that job last year, she would be very rich now.

☞ **Lưu ý**: - Có thể bỏ IF nếu trợ động từ đứng trước động từ như:

If it stops raining = Should it stop raining
If I were rich = Were I rich
If he had known = Had he known

- Unless = If ... not

Ví dụ + These plants will die unless you water them regularly.

- These plants will die if you don't water them regularly.
- Provided (that); On condition (that); As long as; So long as (miễn là; với điều kiện là...)
- Suppose, supposing: Giả sử
- In case: Trong trường hợp, phòng khi, nhỡ mà
- Even if: Dù là, cho là...

Ví dụ: + I'll accept the job provided the salary is satisfactory.

+ In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.

+ Supposing you won a lot of money, what would you do?

+ Even if we had been invited, we could not have come because we were very busy.

5/ Conditionals in reported speech

Khi tường thuật các câu điều kiện loại hai và loại ba thì ta giữ nguyên thì cấu trúc của động từ chứ không thay đổi.

Ví dụ: - "If my children were older, I would emigrate," he said

→ He said that if his children were older he would emigate.

- He said, "If our documents had been in order we could have left at once."

→ He said if their documents had been in order they could have left at once.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- displace (v)	: đổi chỗ, chiếm chỗ, thay thế
- agile (adj)	: nhanh nhẹn, lanh lợi
- race of people(n)	: tộc người
- identical (adj)	: y hệt, giống hệt
- hominid (n)	: họ người
- larynx (n)	: thanh quản
- sophisticated (adj)	: phức tạp, tinh vi
- articulate (v)	: phát âm rõ ràng
- inadvertently(adv)	: một cách tình cờ, không cố ý
- inhale (v)	: hít vào, nuốt vào
- physiologically (adv)	: thuộc về sinh lý học
- preclude (v)	: ngăn ngừa không cho cái gì xảy ra

- microcosm (n) : hệ thống thu nhỏ, thế giới thu nhỏ
- archaeological (adj) : thuộc về khảo cổ
- territory (n) : lãnh thổ
- excavation (n) : sự khai quật

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. classic B. classical C. classify D. classy
2. A. grow B. growl C. grown D. growth
3. A. quack B. quad C. quality D. quantity
4. A. create B. creative C. creature D. creativeness
5. A. daughter B. laughter C. taught D. caught

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. population B. petroleum C. insurance D. interpreter
7. A. company B. employment C. atmosphere D. miracle
8. A. emperor B. employer C. conductor D. transistor
9. A. applicant B. appliance C. delicate D. surgery
10. A. method B. physicist C. magazine D. average

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. If I were you, I .... that.

A. would apply for B. will ask for
C. will have changed D. can take

12. If .... a wish, I'd wish for happiness for my family.

A. have B. been having C. had
D. was having

13. If we had had time, we .... to the party.

A. can go B. will go
C. would have gone D. will have gone

14. We couldn't understand the teacher if he .... too fast.

A. spoke B. has spoken C.
doesn't speak D. didn't speak

15. If everything is all right, we .... our work on time.

A. complete B. are completing
C. have completed D. will complete

16. What .... if the earth suddenly stopped going around the sun?

A. happens B. will happen C. would happen D. happened

17. Unless you .... quiet, I'll scream.

A. don't keep B. keep C. kept D. didn't keep

18. You'll be able to speak English well if you .... hard.

A. study B. studied C. would study D. had studied

19. If I .... you, I .... the invitation.

A. am/ will refuse B. was/ will refuse
C. were/ would refuse D. had been/ will refuse

20. ...., I'd have told you the answer.

A. If you asked me B. Had you asked me
C. You had asked me D. Unless you asked me

21. If only they.................... discuss their problems with each other more!

A. will B. would C. were D. might

22. I wish you .... stop interrupting me whenever I speak.

A. will B. would C. did D. might

23. Banks only.................... money if they are sure it will be paid back.

A. borrow B. lend C. interest D. charge

24. I'd have told you if I.................... the book.

A. had seen B. should have seen
C. saw D. would have seen

25. She refused to eat meat under any.................... .

A. circumstances B. occasion C. opportunity D. reason

26. I left my last job because I had no .... to travel.

A. place B. position C. opportunity D. possibility

27. The meeting had to be put .... until a later date.

A. away B. on C. off D. up

28. If they aren't more careful with their money they'll get into ....

A. debt B. loss C. overdraft D. problem

29. The manager will reply to all letters .... are sent to him.

A. when B. that C. if D. who

30. The .... of the sugar is of course to sweeten the medicine.

A. reason B. cause C. need D. purpose

31. Tom said, "Please tell me about it. .... if I've heard the story before."

A. I stopped you B. I'll stop you

C. I've stopped you D. I'm stopping you

32. After reading the letter, ... it on the table.

A. leaving B. and leaving C. she left D. and she left

33. My main .... to the new bypass is that it will spoil the countryside.

A. object B. objection C. objective D. objecting

34. You'd better leave for the airport now .... there's a lot of traffic on the way.

A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case

35. He has just bought...................... expensive new furniture.

A. an B. some C. these D. those

36. I should like to thank you, ... my colleagues, for the welcome you have given us.

A. on account of B. on behalf of C. because of D. instead of

37. It's very dry today. Will you help me...................... the plants?

A. moisten B. wet C. water D. sprinkle

38. It's no use...................... a language if you don't try to speak it too.

A. to learn B. learned C. learning D. learn

39. The doctor told him to keep .... sweets and chocolate to lose weight.

A. at B. back C. up D. off

40. As long as they .... stay for more than a few days, they can sleep at my flat.

A. don't B. didn't C. shan't D. wouldn't

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

About 30.000 years ago Neanderthal man *(Homo neanderthalensis)* disappeared, displaced by the Cro-Magnon people *(Homo sapiens sapiens)*, a taller, slimmer, altogether more agile and handsome - at least to our eyes - race of people who are thought to have arisen in Africa 100.000 years ago, spread to the Near East, and then were drawn to Europe by the retreating sheets of ice of the last great ice age. Although this was an immensely long time ago, these Cro-Magnon people were identical to us: they had the same physique, the same brain, the same looks. And, unlike all previous hominids who roamed the earth, they could choke on food. That might seem a trifling point, but the slight evolutionary change that pushed the Cro-Magnon's larynx deeper into the throat, and thus made choking a possibility, also brought with it the possibility of sophisticated, well-articulated speech.

Other mammals have no point of contact between their airways and their esophagi. They can breathe and swallow at the same time, and there is no possibility of food getting into the wrong passage. But in *Homo sapiens,* food and drink must pass over the larynx and thus there is a constant risk that some will be inadvertently inhaled. In modern humans, the lowered larynx isn't in position at birth. It descends sometimes between the ages of three and five months. This descended larynx explains why you can speak and your dog cannot.

Neanderthals were physiologically precluded from uttering certain basic sounds. Their speech, if it existed at all would have been nasal sounding and fairly imprecise, and that would no doubt have greatly impeded their development.

41. According to the passage the Neanderthals.......................................
   A. displaced the Cro-Magnons.
   B. spread to the Near East and then to Europe.
   C. could make certain basic sounds.
   D. were less like modern humans than Cro-Magnons were.

42. According to the author, the possibility of choking ....
   A. also made speech possible.
   B. was a trifling point.
   C. occurred only in Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon people.
   D. was common to all hominids.

43. The author implies that clear speech....................................
   A. caused hominids to spread out from Africa.
   B. is directly related to brain capacity.
   C. contributed to hominid development.
   D. is common to all hominids.

44. One reason why a dog can't speak is that..
   A. its larynx is too high.
   B. its larynx is too low.
   C. it can't breathe and swallow at the same time.
   D. its airway and esophagus are in contact with each other.

45. *Homo sapiens* were the first hominids ....

A. with a larynx.

B. who could breathe and swallow at the same time.

C. with no contact between their airways and esophagi.

D. with the physical capacity to speak clearly.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

The Channel Islands are, and were, a microcosm of European culture; close enough to France to be in the main stream yet separate and distinctive. The visitor will find much of archaeological (46)......................, some of it of a kind to be seen nowhere else.

The (47)..................... evidence for man's presence in the Channel Islands comes from a cave on the south-west coast of the island of Jersey. Excavations have (48)..................... layers of remains covering some 70,000 years of the Old Stone Age (49)...................... . From preliminary results it is possible to say that Jersey, still (50)..................... to the French mainland at this time, was part of the territory of hunting-groups living off the great herds of mammoth and woolly rhinoceros.

This is the richest Paleolithic site in the British Isles and one of the most (51)..................... in Europe. Over 140,000 stone (52)..................... have been recovered as well as extraordinary quantities of mammoth and rhinoceros bones. The stone industries (53)..................... evidence for the range of hunting and gathering activities; and, most importantly, for the extent of movement by these groups in pursuit of big game. Raw (54)..................... from as far field as Belgium have already been (55)..................... . Actual human remains, of Neanderthal type, were also recovered in the earlier work.

This cave in Jersey therefore provided (56)..................... testimony for a little-known period. After the end of its (57)....................., perhaps around 50,000 B.C., the continuing presence of man in Jersey was indicated by only a few scattered finds of Stone tools.

As the Ice Age glaciers (58)..................... , the face of Europe changed. In the new dense forests, man exploited vast (59)..................... of game, supplemented along coasts and rivers by rich harvests of fish and shellfish. This, the Middle Stone Age, seems to be a blank period for the Channel Islands, (60)................. some linkwork might be of this date.

46. A. interest B. material C. observation D. type

47. A. early B. earlier C. earliest D. most early

48. A. opened B. revealed C. sighted D. cleared

49. A. period B. era C. term D. time

50. A. belonging B. open C. closed D. connected

51. A. useful B. important C. helpful D. wealthy

52. A. subjects B. things C. machines D. objects

53. A. make B. produce C. provide D. control

54. A. stones B. substances C. materials D. things

55. A. identified B. prepared C. transported D. developed

56. A. unique B. grand C. entire D. fair

57. A. reservation B. occupation C. residence D. observance

58. A. exhausted B. retired C. expired D. retreated

59. A. resources B. stores C. varieties D. species

60. A. however B. but C. although D. so

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. If he had not tried to jump over the steam, he would not break his leg.
A B C D

62. If tomorrow the weather will be bad, the match will be postponed.
A B C D

63. She wishes that we didn't send her the candy yesterday because
A B C
she's on a diet.
D

64. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have
A B
some questions on it on our test tomorrow.
C D

65. I wish I had studied chemistry well and will become a pharmacist.
A B C D

66. Many people believe that New York is the most great city in the U.S.
A B C D

67. After Tom had returned to his house, he was reading a book.
A B C D

68. His father wanted to know why Tom didn't come to class the day before.
A B C D

69. If had I known she was in financial difficulty, I would have lent her
A B C
some money.
D

70. If he would be taller, he would be a good basketball player.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. I'd rather ....
A. not have lunch yet
B. want to have lunch yet
C. to have lunch now
D. not have lunch now

72. If it hadn't been because of his frequent absences, he ....
A. wouldn't been successful in the test
B. would be successful in the test
C. would have managed to pass the test
D. would manage to pass the test

73. I will miss ....
A. the bus if I left now
B. the bus unless I left now
C. the bus if I leave now
D. the bus unless I leave now

74. If I had studied better at high school,... .
A. I wouldn't have been a university student now
B. I wouldn't be a university student now
C. I would have been a university student now
D. I would be a university student now

75. This furniture is so old that it's not worth..............................
A. keeping
B. to keep
C. to keeping
D. keep

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *"If I went to her party now, I would lose my job." said Peter.*
A. Peter said that if he had gone to her party then, he would have lost his job.
B. Peter said that if he went to her party then, he would lose his job.
C. Peter said that if he didn't go to her party then, he would lose his job.
D. Peter said that if he had gone to her party then, he would lose his job.

77. *My mother said that she wished she had studied medicine at university.*

A. My mother said, 'I wish I studied medicine at university.'

B. My mother said, 'I wish I would study medicine at university.'

C. My mother said, 'I wish I had studied medicine at university.'

D. My mother said, 'I wish I hadn't studied medicine at university.'

78. *I regret not coming to see her off at the station.*

A. If only I had come to see her off at the station.

B. If only I came to see her off at the station.

C. If only I come to see her off at the station.

D. If only I would come to see her off at the station.

79. *He told a lie to his mother yesterday. His mother was very angry.*

A. If he had told a lie to his mother yesterday, she would have been angry.

B. If he hadn't told a lie to his mother yesterday, she wouldn't have been angry.

C. If he told a lie to his mother yesterday, she would be angry.

D. If he didn't tell a lie to his mother yesterday, she wouldn't be angry.

80. *I didn't dare tell her that I like her.*

A. I wished I had told her that I dared like her.

B. I wished I had told her that I dare like her.

C. I wished I had told her that I didn't dare like her.

D. I wished I had told her that I liked her.

-THE END-

UNIT 8

CELEBRATIONS

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

ONE(S), SOMEONE, NO ONE, ANY ONE, EVERYONE

*** ONE**

- One có thể được sử dụng như một đại từ và có có dùng ở dạng số nhiều.

Vd: I don't like this one. I like the green ones.

- One có thể sử dụng với another để đề cập đến cả hai người hay vật nêu trước đó.

Vd: Martin and David can't stand one another.

Câu này có nghĩa rằng Martin không thể chịu nổi David và David cũng không thể chịu nổi Martin.

- Trong văn phong trịnh trọng One thường được sử dụng thay thế cho You khi đề cập chung chung. One trong nghĩa này thường được tạm dịch sang tiếng Việt là *người ta*.

Vd: What does one wear to a dinner of this kind?

It's not pleasant to hear oneself described by one's employees.

*** SOMEONE**

- Someone thường được dùng trong các câu khẳng định, thay thế cho người.

Vd: Someone came here this morning and left you this letter.

- Someone có thể được sử dụng trong câu hỏi khi các câu hỏi này đề cập đến một ý đã được xác định.

Vd: Are you looking for someone to help you?

*** ANY ONE**

- Any one thường được sử dụng trong các câu phủ định và nghi vấn, dùng để chỉ người.

Vd: Has any one come to see you?

I didn't see any one come to your house last night.

- Any one có thể được dùng trong câu khẳng định khi có nghĩa "bất cứ ai, bất cứ người nào"

Vd: Any one who's tall will do.

*** NO ONE**

Như Any one, No one mang nghĩa phủ định nhưng động từ đi kèm với No one thường được chia ở dạng khẳng định.

Vd: No one wants to work over-time at weekends.

*** EVERYONE**

- Everyone luôn được dùng trong câu khẳng định, nó mang nghĩa số nhiều nhưng được chia với động từ số ít.

Vd: Everyone at the party was very happy because they all had a good time.

*** Lưu ý:**

- Tất cả các đại từ one, any one, some one, no one, everyone đều được sử dụng với các động từ chia ở ngôi thứ ba số ít.
- Các tính từ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho các đại từ này phải được đặt sau các đại từ này.

Vd: Did you meet any one interesting at the party last night?
My car broke down but someone helpful offered to repair it.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- community (n)	: cộng đồng
- parade (n)	: cuộc diễu hành, diễu binh
- fireworks (n)	: pháo hoa
- squirt (n)	: phun nước
- powow (n)	: cuộc hội họp tế lễ (của người da đỏ)
- rodeo (n)	: cuộc đua tài của những người chăn bò
- Kayak (n)	: thuyền Kayak của người Eskimo
- precipice (n)	: vách đứng (núi)
- re-enact (v)	: diễn lại, đóng lại
- congregate (v)	: tụ tập lại, hội họp lại

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. flower B. flowerage C. flow D. flowery
2. A. throw B. though C. thank D. think
3. A. frame B. fragile C. fraction D. fracture
4. A. thorough B. thought C. threaten D. them

5. A. theatre B. their C. then D. that

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. calendar B. nowadays C. excitement D. apricot
7. A. occasion B. celebration C. however D. tomato
8. A. envelope B. festival C. family D. pagoda
9. A. relax B. resume C. terminal D. because
10. A. classmate B. persuade C. problem D. lesson

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. One prefers to shop at Harrods, ...?
A. doesn't one B. isn't it C. don't you D. isn't one

12. Please invite .... you like to the reception.
A. one B. anyone C. ones D. all

13. What would .... like to do this morning?
A. someone B. one C. yourself D. you

14. I like this painting but I don't think much of those ....
A. rest B. other C. ones D. besides

15. One really shouldn't drink too much, ...?
A. does one B. should you C. do you D. should one

16. Do you think .... could help me choose a pair of trousers.
A. someone B. anyone C. whoever D. there

17. .... doesn't seem to be anyone at home.
A. It B. One C. There D. Whenever

18. Please help yourselves to .... you like.
A. whoever B. nothing C. everywhere D. anything

19. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, ...?
A. is it B. have they C. isn't it D. don't they

20. Their flat is decorated in a .... combination of colours.
A tasteful B sweet C delicious D tasty

21. This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite............................... .
A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless

22. You can't enter this camp without .... from the General.
A. a control B. a demand C. a permit D. an allowance

23. He .... the bowl of soup all over the table-cloth.

A. stained B. spilt C. scattered D. set

24. It's time we .... this old car and bought a new one.

A. will sell B. had sold C. have sold D. sold

25. As .... as I know, we have not received a bill for the new computer.

A. much B. long C. soon D. far

26. Everybody .... to do their best at present.

A. tries B. try C. is trying D. are trying

27. Every .... a license plate.

A. car has B. car have C. cars has D. cars have

28. Collecting old coins and paper notes................................one of my grandfather's hobbies when he retired.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

29. There .... only a few people at the meeting last night.

A. was B. were C. had D. have been

30. Much progress .... in recent weeks.

A. has made B. had made

C. has been made D. have been made

31. Do you .... my turning the television on now?

A. want B. mind C. object D. disapprove

32. The traffic lights .... to green and the cars drove on.

A. turned B. exchanged C. shone D. removed

33. .... a sailor, Jack London had an opportunity to travel a great deal.

A. To be B. As being C. As D. By being

34. Those were the days .... we were very happy.

A. that B. of which C. about which D. when

35. It's difficult to repair a car unless you have the right........................ .

A. gadgets B. instruments C. appliances D. tools

36. This knife is really .... I'll have to sharpen it.

A. blunt B. dull C. flat D. frank

37. Don't forget to .... your alarm clock for 6:30.

A. put B. set C. ring D. go off

38. We call the very large group of musicians that include string and wind instruments a(n) ....

A. band B. musical C. orchestra D. trio

39. The station is too .... away for us to walk.

A. long B. far C. way D. distant

40. He was watching television .... the burglar alarm went off.

A. because B. when C. after D. until

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Independence Day in the United States is observed annually on the Fourth of July. For most communities throughout the nation, the traditional celebration includes parades down the main streets, picnics with hot dogs and lemonade, and, of course, a fireworks display at night. In some towns across the country, however, special events are planned in honour of the occasion.

In Bristol, Rhode Island, fire engine teams from communities throughout New England compete in a contest to squirt water from their fire hoses. Flafstaff, Arizona hosts a huge three-day powwow, including a rodeo for twenty Native American tribes. The annual Eskimo games with traditional kayak races are held in Kotzebue, Alaska. Two auto races are always scheduled for the Fourth, including a four-hundred-mile stock car event at the Daytona International Speedway in Daytona, Florida, and an annual auto race up the fourteen-thousand-foot precipice at Pike's Peak in Colorado.

Several small towns celebrate in other unique ways. Hannibal, Missouri, the hometown of Mark Twain, invited the children to participate in a fence-painting contest, re-enacting a scene from Twain's novel *Tom Sawyer*. Lititz, Pennsylvania congregates in the Limits Springs Park to light thousands of candles and arrange them in various shapes and images.

41. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

A. Traditional celebrations for the Fourth of July.

B. Holidays in the United States.

C. The origin of the Independence Day.

D. Small towns in America.

42. The author mentions all of the following as ways the Fourth of July is celebrated except

A. parades B. races C. dances D. fireworks

43. The underlined word huge in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by
A. exciting B. amusing C. complicated D. large

44. The underlined word them in paragraph 3 refers to
A shapes B candles C children D images

45. It can be inferred from the passage that
A. the Fourth of July is celebrated in Canada as well as in the United States.
B. towns in the United States celebrate July Fourth in different ways because of their regional customs.
C. although fireworks are not legal, they are displayed on the Fourth of July.
D. The Fourth of July is not celebrated in large cities in the United States

B. Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau::

Janet got married to Pedro last Saturday, and we went to the (46)........................., which (47)......................... place in a lovely little church in the country. Janet, the (48)........................., wore a beautiful white dress; it had a long train made of silk, and it was carried by a young (49)........................., who was the daughter of her elder sister. At the start, her husband-to-be, the (50)........................., was waiting for her at the front of the church. She walked down the aisle to the front with her father, and after the (51)........................., she came back down again with her husband.

Afterwards, people (52)......................... photos outside the church, and all the (52)......................... were invited to a (54)......................... in a hotel nearby, where we all had a meal During the meal, the (55)......................... man, who was Pedro's oldest friend, made a lovely (56)........................., and told everyone about how they had met, what it was like when they first started (57)......................... out, and what Pedro had said when he had (58)......................... . Then a few hours later, they set off on their (59)........................., which they were going to (60)......................... in Bali.

46. A. engagement B. proposal C. marriage D. wedding
47. A. found B. held C. took D. stood
48. A. lady B. groom C. maid D. bride
49. A. bridesmaid B. bridegroom C. bride D. groom
50. A. male B. man C. groom D. bride

51. A. ceremony B. parry C. celebration D. custom
52. A. made B. did C. shot D. took
53. A. guests B. members C. spectators D. viewers
54. A. reception B. meeting C. greeting D. date
55. A. first B. best C. top D. greatest
56. A. talk B. lecture C. Story D. speech
57. A. leaving B. setting C. going D. dating
58. A. proposed B. engaged C. suggested D. intended
59. A. holiday B. honeymoon C. festival D. carnival
60. A. take B. spend C. pass D. get

V. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau:

61. Unlike my father, I do not like many sugar in my coffee.
A B C D

62. The answer is in the line fifteen on page four.
A B C D

63. There were so little good seats left that we decided not to buy tickets to
A B C D
the concert.

64. My brother doesn't care how much does the car cost because he is
A B C D
going to buy it anyway.

65. The police allowed him go because there was no evidence.
A B C D

66. It will get cold in the desert when winter will come.
A B C D

67. The doctor had seen ten patients since eight o'clock this morning.
A B C D

68. Betty is one of the women who is responsible for organizing the outing.
A B C D

69. Along the beach was several small boats that had been washed ashore.
A B C D

70. The waitress will bring you the another bowl of soup if you want.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. I can't see...

A. that too far B. that far

C. that so far D. so far that

72. She is a ....driver than I am.

A. slowerly and more carefully B. slower and more carelessly

C. slowly and more carefully D. slower and more careful

73. ...., you may get your novel published.

A. With a lot of luck B. In a lot of luck

C. Without a lot of luck D. Of a lot of luck

74. ....with a sleep.

A. I could make B. I could do

C. I could all right D. I could fine

75. Amanda finally succeeded ....

A. to get a good job B. getting a good job

C. to getting a good job D. in getting a good job

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *He was so busy that he couldn't answer the phone.*

A. He was very busy that he couldn't answer the phone.

B. He was too busy not to answer the phone.

C. He was too busy to answer the phone.

D. He was very busy so that he couldn't answer the phone.

77. *It has been a long time since they met.*

A. They didn't meet for a long time.

B. They didn't meet a long time.

C. They haven't met since a long time.

D. They haven't met for a long time

78. *He couldn't afford to buy the car.*

A. The car was too expensive that he couldn't buy it.

B. The car was too expensive for him not to buy it.

C. The car was so expensive that he couldn't buy it

D. The car was too expensive for him to buy it.

79. *Tom said "You'd better not lend them any money, Jane."*

A. Tom said to Jane not lend them any money.

B. Tom said to Jane not to lend them any money.

C. Tom advised Jane should not lend them any money.

D. Tom advised Jane not to lend them any money.

80. *They usually have quite a big meal at lunch time.*

A. They used to have a big meal at lunch time.

B. They are used to have a big meal at lunch time.

C. They used to having a big meal at lunch time.

D. They are used to having a big meal at lunch time.

-THE END-

UNIT 9

THE POST OFFICE

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

RELATIVE CLAUSE
(MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Mệnh đề quan hệ còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clause) vì nó được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề này được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ Who, Whom, Which, Whose, That hoặc các phó từ quan hệ như When, Where, Why.

1/ Cách dùng:

- **Who**: Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

  Ví dụ: The woman **who** lives next door is very friendly.

- **Whom**: Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó. Có khi người ta dùng Who thay cho Whom.

  Ví dụ: The man **whom** you saw yesterday is my uncle.

- **Which**: Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ con vật, đồ vật làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

  Ví dụ: The book **which** has some wonderful pictures is about Africa.

  - The dog **which** you gave me is lovely.

- **That**: Đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người, vật, đồ vật dùng thay cho Who, Whom, Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restrictive clauses (mệnh đề hạn định).

  Ví dụ: - The book **that** you lent me is interesting.

  - This is the man **that** I met in Paris last month.

☞ **Lưu ý:** + That thường được dùng sau danh từ có tính từ so sánh bậc nhất (the best, the most...; everybody, anybody, nobody, somebody, everything, something...)

Ví dụ: He's the **best** teacher **that** I have ever known.

+ That được dùng khi danh từ trước nó chỉ cả người, vật.

Ví dụ: I can see a girl and her dog **that** are running in the park.

+ That không bao giờ dùng trong mệnh đề không hạn định, và không đứng sau giới từ. That dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ nhằm xác định nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước và không tách rời mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Nếu Who, Whom, Which, That làm tân ngữ thì ta có thể bỏ đi.

Ví dụ: - She's the person **who (m)** I met at the party.
She's the person I met at the party.
- Have you ever seen the dress **that** I've just bought?
Have you ever seen the dress I've just bought?

- **Whose**: Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người và thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ. Khi dùng cho vật thì (= of which)

Ví dụ: - I've got a friend **whose** brother is an actor.
- John found a cat **whose** leg was broken.

- **When**: Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ thời gian, dùng để thay thế cho (at/on/ in) which, then.

Ví dụ: - I'll never foget the day **when** (on which) I met her.
- That was the time **when** (at which) he managed the company.

- **Where**: Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ nơi chốn, dùng để thay cho (at/on/in) which, there.

Ví dụ: - I went to the office **where** (in which) my father works.
- Dalat is the place **where** (to which) I like to come.

- **Why**: Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ lý do dùng để thay cho for the reason.

Ví dụ: - I don't understand the reason **why** he was late.

2/ Phân loại: Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ

a) Restrictive Clauses (mệnh đề hạn định): Không có mệnh đề này câu không đủ nghĩa vì từ đứng trước chưa xác định.

Ví dụ: - I don't know the man who is talking to Mary.
- The picture which Tom is looking at is beautiful.

b) Non-Restrictive Clauses (mệnh đề không hạn định): Không có mệnh đề này, câu vẫn đủ nghĩa khi từ đứng trước đã xác định.

Trước danh từ thường có this, that, these, my, your..., hoặc tên riêng. Nó được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ: - His father, who is working in a shoe factory, will retire next year.

- I had a personal talk with Jane, who wanted to take that job.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- boundary (n)	: đường biên giới, ranh giới
- currently (adv)	: hiện thời, hiện nay
- distinct (adj)	: riêng biệt, khác biệt
- area code (n)	: mã vùng
- initial (adj)	: ban đầu, bắt đầu bởi
- leaflet (n)	: tờ rơi
- demonstration (n)	: sự thể hiện, sự biểu hiện
- precise (adj)	: chính xác
- barefoot (adj)	: chân không, chân trần
- circumstance (n)	: hoàn cảnh
- route (n)	: tuyến đường, lộ trình

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. space B. span C. spacious D. spade
2. A. stadium B. stamp C. stand D. standard
3. A. skite B. skin C. skill D. skit
4. A. strangle B. strange C. stranger D. straight
5. A. speech B. speed C. speedy D. speer

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. technology B. kilometre C. document D. newspaper
7. A. relative B. useful C. favourite D. magazine
8. A. sandals B. canal C. rental D. vandal
9. A. elevate B. element C. elegant D. evacuate
10. A. malaria B. annoyance C. paradise D. uneasiness

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

11. Mr. Pike, ... is our boss, has just come back from Paris.

A. who B. whom C. which D. that

12. The botanists are examining the plants................ were brought from Africa.

A. who B. whom C. which D. that

13. Do you know the hotel ....?

A. at which she is staying B. where she is staying

C. she is staying at D. all are correct

14. That is the new teacher about .... the students are talking.

A. that B. who C. whose D. whom

15. This subject. .... going to discuss, is very important.

A. which we are B. which are we

C. that we are D. a and c are correct

16. The scientist .... invention was a success became famous.

A. who B. whose C. which D. that

17. I knew some people ....

A. who could help you B. whom could help you

C. whose help could you D. could help you

18. That is the dress ....

A. which made by Mary B. which making by Mary

C. was made by Mary D. made by Mary

19. The bicycle .... is very modern.

A. I told you about which B. which about I told you

C. about I told you which D. about which I told you

20. Many diseases .... are no longer dangerous today.

A. why people died of year ago B. which people died years ago

C. of that people died years ago D. that people died of years ago

21. Have you made a decision on the day ....?

A. which you will set off B. on which you will set off

C. at which you will set off D. where you will set off

22. The road .... is shaded with trees

A. on which we go to school every day

B. at which we go to school every day

C. from which we go to school every day

D. where we go to school every day

23. I'm standing at the window ....

A. in which I can see the lake B. where I can see the lake

C. at which I can see the lake D. from which I can see the lake

24. I'll show you the second - hand bookshop ....

A. when you can find valuable old books

B. why you can find valuable old books

C. where you can find valuable old books

D. which you can find valuable old books

25. Lan's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man ....

A. that she hardly knows him B. whom she hardly knows him

C. she hardly knows D. she hardly knows him.

26. The plane .... down twenty minutes later than scheduled because of bad weather condition.

A. put B. flew C. landed D. touched

27. There are a lot of .... buildings in the centre of Sydney.

A. many-floored B. multi-storied C. many-story D. multi-storey

28. There's someone at the door. .... it.

A. I'm answering B. I answer C. I'll answer D. I answered

29. I can't stop eating chocolate. I've been .... on it since I was about four years old.

A. addicted B. fixed C. hooked D. enslaved

30. What a .... that your father is ill again.

A. pain B. sorrow C. sadness D. pity

31. When she saw the clouds, she went back to the house to .... her umbrella.

A. carry B. fetch C. gather D. reach

32. .... ten minutes of the start of the game two players had been sent off.

A. Before B. Inside C. Around D. Within

33. The teachers at the school went .... with flu one after the other.

A. down B. off C. out D. under

34. If you want to have a pet you must be ready to look .... it for several years.

A. at B. for C. over D. after

35. .... the step when you go in.

A. Consider B. Mind C. Attend D. Look

32. That .... table used to belong to my great grandmother.

A. aged B. mature C. elderly D. antique

37. Since I moved house, I haven't had much ....with those friends.

A. connection B. contact C. business D. meeting

38. In the old days, people believed that the world was flat and ships would fall off the ....

A. boundary B. edge C. border D. limit

39. They had never come .... such a beautiful little village before.

A. off B. along C. at D. across

40. .... his advice, I would never have got the job.

A. Except B. Apart from C. But for D. As for

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DIALLING

Your handy aid to International Dialling

International Direct Dialling (IDD) is the quick, easy way to telephone abroad. It is currently available to over 160 countries, and more countries are being added each year.

What you dial

Wherever you are calling you will have to dial the complete international number. In most cases this is made up of four distinct elements:

1. International Code
2. Country Code
3. Area Code
4. Customer's number

- First dial the international code. From the UK this is always 010.
- Then dial the code for the country you require.
- Next dial the Area Code, remembering to omit any initial 0 (or 9 in the case of Finland and Spain).
- Finally dial the customer's number.

Country Codes and a brief selection of Area Codes are shown in this leaflet. Many more Area Codes are published in the International Telephone Guide (ITG). The ITG also gives hints on dialling, charging information and help with international time differences. It is available free of charge by dialling 100 and asking for Free tone 2013 (during normal working hours.)

No Area Code is required on IDD calls to some countries. Where this is the case simply dial the Customer's Number immediately after the Country Code.

Tones

After dialling you may have to wait up to one minute before hearing a tone (ringing, engaged, etc.)

Remember that tones in other countries are often different. For a free demonstration dial 100 and ask for Freetone 2070 (for Europe) or Freetone 2071(for North America).

Should you need a code not shown or a precise time difference, or have any difficulty with International Telephone Service, contact the international operator who will be pleased to help; the number to dial is in your Telephone Dialling Code booklet.

PLEASE KEEP THIS LEAFLET WITH YOUR DIALLING CODE BOOKLET FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

41. When dialling the Area Code, you must remember ....

A. to do so before dialling the Country Code.

B. to dial a nine if you are phoning Finland or France.

C. not to dial the first number in some cases.

D. to look for it in the ITG.

42. When dialling numbers abroad in some cases you can leave out ....

A. the third element of the code.

B. the International Code.

C. the direct dialling system.

D. the first element of the code.

43. You may have to wait for almost a minute ....

A. before dialling the customer's number.

B. between dialling one code and the next.

C. after hearing the ringing tone.

D. before you hear anything.

44. Why should you dial Freetone 2013?

A. to get information about international time differences.

B. to get a list of Country Codes.

C. to get the number of the international operator.

D. to hear examples of tones.

45. What should you do if you have difficulty with an international call

A. Dial the international code.

B. Dial one hundred, then ask for Freetone.

C. Dial International Direct Dialling.

D. Dial a number given in another booklet.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

THE BAREFOOT MAILMEN

In 1885, the US Post Office had a problem in the southern state of Florida. The delivery service (16)..............................Lake Worth to Biscayen Bay was taking six weeks.

They found a solution - a 136-mile route (17)..............................took three days. It meant that the mailmen (18).............................. to walk barefoot along beaches for eighty miles and then cover (19).............................. remaining fifty-six miles by boat. This difficult job was first carried (20.............................. by mailman Edwin R Bradley. In the summer of 1887, James 'Ed' Hamilton (21).............................. over deliveries but a few months later his career ended suddenly in circumstances which (22).............................. him famous in the Post Office.

The Autumn weather (23) .... year was severe. On 9th October, Hamilton felt unwell as he set (24).............................. . Despite this, he arrived at his first stop, Orange Grove. His next call should have (25).............................. at a place called Fort Lauderdale Refuge. This time he didn't arrive (26).............................. he was never seen again. Nobody ever found (27).............................. what happened to him.

In 1892, a road was built and the days of the barefoot mailmen (28)..............................over. However, their story has never been forgotten. there are annual walks along the (29).............................. , and a book and film have (30).............................. made about them.

46. A. from B. in C. through D. at
47. A. it B. where C. that D. then
48. A. have B. need C. needed D. ought
49. A. a B. the C. every D. each
50. A. on B. in C. off D. out
51. A. takes B. hands C. handed D. took
52. A. caused B. made C. brought D. gave
53. A. every B. each C. this D. that
54. A. out B. on C. at D. in
55. A. been B. called C. arrived D. reached

56. A. at B. in C. and D. so
57. A. everything B. out C. all D. something
58. A. go B. passed C. were D. came
59. A. route B. coast C. street D. road
60. A. had B. been C. having D. being

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. In my opinion, this book is more better than that one.
A B C D

62. They wish they are able to spend more time in London.
A B C D

63. Despite the metric system is used throughout the world, it is still not
A B C D
commonly used in the United States.

64. It was obvious that he was thorough interested in the subject.
A B C D

65. You cannot possible imagine how embarrassed I was yesterday.
A B C D

66. She seemed quietly after she read her friend's letter.
A B C D

67. Please give me a few coffee and some peanuts if you have any left.
A B C D

68. There were a time when I used to swim five hours every day, but now
A B C
I do not have enough time.
D

69. While a student at college, a motorcycle was bought for me by my father.
A B C D

70. When Ms. Smith went to Germany, she bought an exquisitely carving
A B C D
vase

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. ....said Mrs. Rogers to her son.

A. "Don't bite your nails," B. "Not bite your nails,"

C. "Don't to bite your nails," D. "Not to bite your nails,"

72. Charles doesn't ....

A. live far from his aunt's house

B. live far from his house to his aunt's house

C. live away his aunt's house

D. live far as his aunt's house

73. He borrowed my book,..

A. but he forgot to return it B. but I forgot to return it

C. but he remembered to return it D. but I remembered to return it

74. I will miss ....

A. the bus if I left now B. the bus unless I left now

C. the bus if I leave now D. the bus unless I leave now

75. Bill had ....last week.

A. his wireless repair. B. repair his wireless

C. repairing his wireless D. his wireless repaired

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *There was no need for you to have left the house in such weather.*

A. You didn't have to leave the house in such weather.

B. You didn't need to leave the house in such weather.

C. You needn't have left the house in such weather.

D. You needn't leave the house in such weather.

77. *However hard you work, you will never be promoted here.*

A. No matter how you work, you will be promoted here.

B. Although you work really hard, you will never be promoted here.

C. If you didn't work hard, you would never be promoted here.

D. You will never be promoted here; however you work hard.

78. *Although she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.*

A. Rich like she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

B. As rich she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

C. Rich as she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

D. As she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.

79. *Nam is not good at English and neither am I.*

A. Neither Nam nor I am good at English.

B. Neither Nam nor I am not good at English.

C. Nam isn't good at English but I am.

D. I am not good at English as Nam is.

80. *They spent a lot of money on food and clothes.*

A. Money was spent a lot on food and clothes.

B.. A lot of money were spent on food and clothes.

C. A lot of money on food and clothes were spent.

D. A lot of money was spent on food and clothes.

-THE END-

UNIT 10

NATURE IN DANGER

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH PREPOSITIONS
(GIỚI TỪ TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Giới từ thường hay xuất hiện trong các mệnh đề quan hệ. Trong các trường hợp này, các đại từ quan hệ trở thành bổ ngữ của các giới từ. Giới từ trong mệnh đề thường nằm ở hai vị trí sau đây:

*** Giới từ được đặt cuối mệnh đề quan hệ:**

Ví dụ: - Is this the book which you are talking about?

- Do you know the man Mary is talking to?

Khi giới từ nằm ở ví trí cuối của mệnh đề như thế này, chúng ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ và có thể dùng "that" thay cho "who" và "which" trong các mệnh đề quan hệ có giới hạn (restrictive relative clauses.)

Ví dụ: - The book that you're talking about is really wonderful.

- The woman you talked to yesterday is my father's ex-wife.

*** Giới từ được đặt trước đại từ quan hệ:**

Trong các văn phong trịnh trọng, văn viết, người ta thường đặt các giới từ ra trước các đại từ quan hệ. Trong trường hợp này chúng ta lưu ý là không được phép lược giản đại từ quan hệ và không được sử dụng đại từ "that".

Đối với các mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cho người trong đó đại từ quan hệ là tân ngữ, ta phải sử dụng đại từ "whom" theo sau các giới từ chứ không được phép thay thế bằng đại từ "who".

Ví dụ: - The woman with whom he is negotiating is the director of the new film.

- The tree under which we usually sit and draw pictures is more than one hundred years old.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- cautious (adj) : thận trọng

- limp (n)	: tật đi khập khiễng
- lame (adj)	: què
- on behalf of	: nhân danh, thay mặt
- winter (v)	: trú đông
- aluminum (n)	: nhôm
- notify (v)	: thông báo, báo tin
- climatic (adj)	: (thuộc) khí hậu
- severe (adj)	: nghiêm trọng, trầm trọng
- flood (v)	: ngập lụt

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác vơ những từ còn lại

1. A. slave B. slavery C. slaver D. slavery
2. A. swallow B. swan C. sword D. sweet
3 A. snook B. snooker C. snoot D. snood
4. A. smash B. small C. smallpox D. smalt
5. A. switch B. swim C. answer D. sway

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác vơ những từ còn lại

6. A. species B. human C. planet D. exist
7. A. condition B. pollutant C. consequence D. endanger
8. A. environment B. agriculture C. organizer D. peacefully
9. A. interpret B. internal C. interior D. interval
10. A. conceal B. contour C. consul D. contraband

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. .... whom we spoke to at the English Zone Club meeting lat week.

A. Peter Parker is professor B. Peter Parker is the professo

C. Peter Parker the professor D. Peter Parker the professor i

12. .... whom I told you about.

A. This are the author B. This is the author

C. This is author D. Is this the author

13. The movie .... was really good.

A. that we seeing last month B. that saw last month

C. who we saw last month D. that we saw last month

14. .... who visited our class last week.

A. Tammy who talked to the policeman

B. Tammy talked to the policeman

C. Tammy talking to the policeman

D. Tammy that talked to policeman

15. It is entertaining to read books...................... .

A. had good storylines B. have good storylines

C. which has good storylines D. that have good storylines

16. Artists...................... paint more interesting pictures.

A. who find their own identity and style

B. find their own identity and style

C. that they find their own identity and style

D. which they find their own identity and style

17. .... are used to classify the different types of animals in the zoo.

A. We're going to discuss the scientific names which

B. We're going to discuss the scientific name that's

C. We're going to discuss the scientific names who

D. We're going to discuss the scientific names where

18. All of us have times when we feel sad...................... .

A. and other times while we feel happy

B. and other times when we feel happy

C. and other times why we feel happy

D. and other times whenever we feel happy

19. Volunteers...................... are special people.

A. who helps needy people B. help needy people

C. who help needy people D. which helps needy people

20. The cabin...................... is for sale.

A. that on the side of the hill C. is on the side of the hill

B. who is on the side of the hill D. on the side of the hill

21. Lake Michigan is a lake ....

A. which storms can and do happen suddenly in

B. in which storms can and do happen suddenly

C. about which storms can and do happen suddenly

D. which in storms can and do happen suddenly

22. The house .... isn't for sale.

A. in we live B. which we live

C. in which we live in D. in which we live

23. The people .... are friendly.

A. with who I work B. with I work who

C. with whom I work D. with who I work with

24. The concert .... was good.

A. which to we listened last night

B. to which we listened last night

C. which we listened last night to

D. to which we listened last night to

25. She is the woman..................... .

A. to whom I gave a book B. to who I gave a book

C. whom to I gave a book D. whom I to gave a book

26. I had to pay the fine, ...?

A. didn't I B. hadn't I C. wouldn't I D. don't I

27. The actors enjoys giving .... of poems by his favourite poets.

A. recitations B. rehearsals

C. pronouncements D. performances

28. He has adopted three orphans .... his own six children so that , all together, he has nine children to provide for.

A. besides B. except C. beside D. in place of

29. The project was rejected because of..................... funds.

A. unavailable B. inconsiderable C. incomplete D. insufficient

30. She is..................... to leave as soon as possible.

A. cautious B. anxious C. worried D. nervous

31. Ann agreed to stay behind; she was used to..................... late.

A. working B. have worked C. work D. being worked

32. I am going to have a short rest as I..................... a headache.

A. take B. have C. feel D. suffer

33. .... of all the staff, I would like to wish you a happy retrement.

A. Instead B. In place C. On behalf D. On account

34. Since the accident he has walked with a ....

A. slope B. limp C. lame D. strain

35. She kindly offered to .... me the way to the station.

A. explain B. direct C. describe D. show

36. She can remember a time .... cars were rarely seen in the village.

A. which B. that C. where D. when

37. I want £200 worth of Swiss Francs. What is the .... rate, please?

A. market B. exchange C. currency D. money

38. After Diego......................lunch, he......................to some music for a while.

A. finished/had listened B. had finished/listened

C. finished/listened D. had finished/had listened

39. The ring is made of plastic so it is ....

A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless

40. He had been completely exhausted but he felt considerably .... after a meal and a rest.

A. renewed B. renovated C. refreshed D. remade

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

How can we know that the birds we see in the South in winter are the same ones that come north in the spring? One John J. Audubon, a bird lover, wondered about this. Every year he watch a pair of little phoebes nesting in the same place. He wondered if they were the same birds. He decided to put tiny silver bands on their legs. The next spring back came the birds with the bands to the very same place. Back came the young birds to build their nest on the walls of farm buildings in the neighbourhood. The phoebe, it was learned, wintered wherever it was warm enough to find flies. In summer phoebes could be seen from Georgia to Canada: in winter, anywhere from Georgia to Florida and Mexico. The phoebe was the first kind of bird to be banded, and Mr. Audubon was the first birdbander. Today there are hundreds of birdbanders all over America. These people band all kinds of birds.

The government of the United States has a special birdbanding department which makes all the birdbands. The bands do not hurt the birds, as they are made of aluminum and are very light. They come in different sizes for different size birds. Each band has a special number. On each band are these words: "Notify Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington D.C." Anyone who finds a dead bird with a band on its legs is asked to send the band to Washington with a note telling where and when the birds was found. In this way, naturalists add to their knowledge of the habits and needs of birds.

41. The title below that best expresses the main theme or subject of the selection is:
    A. The migration of birds
    B. The work of John Audubon
    C. The habits and needs of birds
    D. Studying birdlife through birdbanding
42. According to the selection, Audubon proved in his theory that
    A. birds prefer a diet of flies
    B. birds return to the same nesting place each spring
    C. silver is the best material for birdbands
    D. the government should make a scientific study of birds
43. Audubon's purpose in banding the phoebes was to
    A. satisfy his curiosity
    B. notify the government
    C. start a birdbanding department
    D. gain fame as the first birdbander
44. The migration habits of phoebes depend upon
    A. nesting places
    B. the help of bird lovers
    C. the available food supply
    D. the number of young birds
45. Which statement is true according to the selection?
    A. Residents of Georgia may expect to see phoebes all year long.
    B. The weight of a band causes a bird considerable discomfort.
    C. The government offers a reward for information about dead birds.
    D. All young birds build their nests on the walls of farm buildings.

B. ***Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:***

WHY WE MUST FIGHT THE DESTRUCTION

When rainforests are cleared and (46)........................ millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere affecting climatic conditions and threatening us all (47)........................ severe flooding, drought and crop failure.

The rainforests (48)........................ at least half of the Earth's species. At the current rate of devastation a(n) (49)........................ 50 species worldwide become extinct every day.

One (50)........................ four purchases from our chemists is derived from the rainforests. Scientists are (51)........................caught in a race (52) ....time to find rainforest treatments for cancer, AIDS and heart disease before they are (53) .... forever.

Tribal people in the rainforests have been shot, poisoned and infected with disease to which they have no (54)........................ - to make (55)........................ for logging, mining and dams.

If this destruction continues, only nine (56)........................ the 33 countries currently exporting rainforest timber will have any (57)........................ by the end of the decade.

Almost everyone will have (58)........................ of the rainforests in their home, as do-it-yourself stores still supply and the construction industry still uses tropical hardwoods for doors, window (59)........................ and even toilet seats.

Please help us (60)........................ the tropical rainforests now, before it is too late.

46. A. scorched B. fired C. seared D. burned
47. A. with B. by C. from D. for
48. A. include B. contain C. consist D. hold.
49. A. estimated B. approximate C. calculated D. evaluated
50. A. of B. from C. in. D. every
51. A. instantly B. presently C. nowadays D. currently
52. A. for B. with C. against D. in
53. A. disappeared B. lost C. vanished D. faded
54. A. resistance B. protection C. opposition D. reaction
55. A. space B. room C. place D. site
56. A. in B. from C. of D. among
57. A. extra B. remaining C. to spare D. left

58. A. part B. portion C. section D. share
59. A. border B. frames C. contour D. panes
60. A. defend B. rescue C. save D. preserve

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. My sister used to sleeping late on weekends when she doesn't have
A B C D
to work

62. Buying clothes are often a very time - consuming practice because those
A B C
clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.
D

63. The planet Mercury rotates slow than any other planet except Venus.
A B C D

64. Neither Tom nor his family members enjoys their life in the city.
A B C D

65. The number of people who survived the Titanic shipwreck in 1912
A B C
were quite small.
D

66. They had a real good chance of winning the national competition.
A B C D

67. I have three brothers, all of whom are businessman.
A B C D

68. The music on a compact disk (CD) is record by lasers.
A B C D

69. Only the pilot can tell you how far can the plane go on one tank of fuel.
A B C D

70. If Rudy would have studied German in college, he would not
A B
have found the scientific terminology so difficult to understand.
C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. Professor Sanders is the type of lecturer ....

A. to whom some people would take an instant dislike to.

B. whose some people would take an instant dislike to.

C. which some people would take an instant dislike.

D. to whom some people would take an instant dislike.

72. ....in which there is a relaxing and accepting atmosphere.

A. Some student learn better in situations

B. Some students learn better in situations

C. Some students better learn in situations

D. Some students learns better in situations

73. The Mallorys are the couple................................

A. with which the car dealer is negotiating

B. whom the car dealer is negotiating

C. whom the car dealer is negotiating to

D. with whom the car dealer is negotiating

74. English students like to talk to people................................

A. with whom they feel comfortable

B. whom with they feel comfortable

C. who they feels 'comfortable with

D. with whom they feel comfortable with

75. .... I told you.

A. Sam is the man about who

B. Sam is the man about whom

C. Sam who is the man about

D. Sam is who the man about

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *The students are happy. They won the poetry contest.*

A. The students who won the poetry contest are happy.

B. The students who won the poetry contest they are happy.

C. The students which won the poetry contest are happy.

D. The students won the poetry contest are happy.

77. *The book is a grammar book. It is on the desk.*

A. The book that is on the desk it is a grammar book.

B. The book who is on the desk is a grammar book.

C. The book that is on the desk is a grammar book.

D. The book grammar is on the desk.

78. *I like the story. Frank wrote it.*

A. I like the story whom Frank wrote.

B. I like the story Frank wrote.

C. I like the story Frank wrote it.

D. I like Frank who wrote the story.

79. *The woman called the police. Her purse was stolen.*

A. The woman whose purse was stolen called the police.

B. The woman her purse was stolen called the police.

C. The woman which her purse was stolen called the police.

D. the woman called the police whose purse was stolen.

80. *She is the girl. You wanted to meet her at the party.*

A. She is the girl you wanted to meet at the party.

B. She is the girl which you wanted to meet at the party.

C. She is the girl you wanted to meet her at the party.

D. She is the girl with whom you wanted to meet at the party.

UNIT 11

SOURCES OF ENERGY

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

RELATIVE CLAUSES REPLACED BY PARTICIPLES AND "TO" INFINITIVE

(THAY THẾ MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ BẰNG PHÂN TỪ VÀ NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ 'TO')

Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được rút gọn bằng các cách sau đây:

+ Rút gọn bằng cách dùng Participle phrase. Có 2 loại participle phrase:

- Present participle phrase: Bắt đầu bằng V-ing
- Past participle phrase: Bắt đầu bằng p.p (V-ed/V3)

- Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể chủ động (active), ta dùng present participle phrase.

  Ví dụ: - Do you know the boy who broke the window yesterday?

  - Do you know the boy breaking the window yesterday?

- Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động(pasive) ta dùng past participle phrase.

  Ví dụ: - The students who were punished by the teacher are lazy.

  - The students punished by the teacher are lazy.

* **Lưu ý:** - Chỉ có mệnh đề quan hệ có giới hạn mới áp dụng qui tắc rút gọn này. Mệnh đề quan hệ không giới hạn thì không được phép lượt giản.

- Các mệnh đề quan hệ có giới hạn nhưng có đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của động từ thì cũng được phép lược giản bằng cách dùng hiện tại hay quá khứ phân từ.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể rút gọn bằng cách dùng To – inf hoặc Infinitive phrase.

  Ví dụ: - English is an important language which we have to master.

  → English is an important language to master.

  - This is a wonderful restaurant where we can have dinner.

  → This is a wonderful restaurant to have dinner.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- freckle (n)	: tàn nhang
- cellar (n)	: hầm rượu
- wrinkle (n)	: nếp nhăn (trên mặt)
- dimple (n)	: lúm đồng tiền (má)
- scar (n)	: sẹo, thẹo
- loft (n)	: gác xép
- alternative (adj)	: thay thế
- garbage (n)	: rác
- efficient (adj)	: có hiệu quả
- revive (v)	: làm sống lại, làm hồi sinh
- hydroelectric (adj)	: (thuộc) thủy điện
- substance (n)	: chất
- revolution(n)	: cuộc cách mạng

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác ới những từ còn lại

1. A. shrimp B. shrine C. shrink D. shrift
2. A. splash B. splat C. splatter D. splay
3. A. eight B. freight C. weight D. height
4. A. shower B. allow C. below D. plough
5. A. rather B. sacrifice C. hard D. father

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác ới những từ còn lại

6. A. relevant B. descendant C. redundant D. consultant
7. A. surpass B. surround C. surface D. surrender
8. A. poisonous B. agree C. transmit D. procession
9. A. telescope B. employee C. obvious D. pharmacis
10. A. Spanish B. explorer C. century D. origin

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. The man .... in front of you now is the my ex-flame.

A. who sitting B. who sit C. sitting D. sits

12. The letter ....to our customers yesterday was full of mistakes.

A. which sent B. sent C. was sent D. you were sent

13. I'd like to smoke now. Where can I find a shop............................ cigarettes?

A. selling B. to sell

C. which I can buy D. where to buy

14. I know a doctor .... a kidney specialist.

A. who is B. is C. which is D. that being

15. The film .... you are talking is very interesting.

A. about that B. which C. that D. about which

16. I spoke to the doctor .... at the hospital.

A. I met him B. whom I met him C. meeting him

D. whom I met

17. The book .... is scary.

A. Stephen King wrote

B. written by Stephen King

C. which was written by Stephen King

D. all are correct

18. There are a lot of books .... in this library.

A. you read B. to read C. are reading D. which read

19. The bus driver .... is rude.

A. to drive us to work B. drives us to work

C. driving us to work C. Both A and C

20. Trinh Cong Son, ..., composed many songs ....

A. that is very famous/I like B. is very famous/which I like

C. who is very famous/I like D. very famous/I like

21. An Hien, ..., has just come first in the entrance examination.

A. who studies very hard B. studying very hard

C. studies very hard D. all are correct

22. We are doing some exercises .... relative clauses.

A. contain B. containing C. which contains D. Both B and C

23. Tell me a word .... with letter B.

A. beginning B. which begins C. begins D. Both A and B

24. The DVD .... was enjoyable.

A. which rented B. renting C. which we rented D. we renting

25. She's the girl ....

A. I told you about B. that I told you

C. about that I told you D. about which I told you

26. Dean Koontz, ..., lives in Orange, California.

A. that is an author of horror novels B. is an author of horror novels

C. who is an author of horror novels D. author of horror novels

27. Do you have the CD .... by Eric Clapton?

A. making B. made C. which made D. that made

28. We have little .... information about developments in this field.

A. present-day B. up-to-date C. modern D. contemporary

29. Even though he was more than sixty he had very few .... on his face.

A. freckles B. wrinkles C. dimples D. scars

30. Mr. and Mrs. Black were delighted when they............................ to sell their house so quickly.

A. succeeded B. could C. risked D. managed

31. Just keep .... on the baby while I cook the supper, will you?

A. a look B. a glance C. an eye D. a care

32. Don't invite John to dinner; I can't stand his bad............................ .

A. mood B. mind C. character D. temper

33. There was nothing special about his clothes .... from his flowery tie.

A. but B. except C. other D. apart

34. Her excellent..............................in the exams helped her to find a job.

A. notes B. reports C. marks D. degrees

35. He has been out of work ....a long time.

A. during B. since C. for D. through

36. If we want to buy a house, we'll have to .... our spending.

A. care for B. cut back C. let down D. miss out

37. Take the wine downstairs and put it in the............................ .

A. attic B. cellar C. loft D. cave

38. .... difficult problem can only be tackled over a period of years.

A. Such B. Such as C. So D. Such a

39. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but .... that, margarine will do.

A. except B. given C. for all of D. failing

40. Supposing I .... to agree to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?

A. would B. am C. were D. could

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale, and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are under way to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only 4 percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

41. Fifty year ago one third of the electricity in the United States was provided by ....

A. water B. wind C. oil D. waste products

42. In the second paragraph the phrase "synthetic fuels "could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. Fast burning fuels B. Artificially made fuels

C. Low burning fuels D. Biological fuels

43. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an alternative source of energy?

A. Synthetic fuels B. Burning fuels

C. Geothermal power D. Electricity

44. According to the author, the impracticability of using coal, oil shale and coal tars as sources of energy is due to ....

A. the lack of technology. B. the scarcity of sources.
C. their being money consuming. D. their being time consuming.

45. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. Alternative energy will come from a variety of sources.
B. Synthetic fuels will be the principal source of alternative energy.
C. All alternative production of energy will be derived from water.
D. Hydroelectric power will be the main source of energy.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

When man first learned how to make fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The first fuel he used was (46)........................... wood. As time passed, man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil (47)........................... .

Coal (48)...........................very widely as a source of energy until the last century. With the (49)........................... of the industrial revolution, it was soon realised that production (50)...........................if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, many of the huge factories and electricity (51)........................... stations (52)...........................to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, however, the use of coal (53) .... As a result, there have been (54)........................... in the coal industry. It (55)........................... that more people (56)...........................coal if oil and gas were not so readily available.

There is more than enough coal in the world for man's needs for the next two hundred years if our use of coal (57)........................... . Unfortunately, however, about half of the world's coal (58)........................... . Mining much of it (59)........................... very expensive even if it was (60)........................... to use equipment.

46. A. probably B. possible
C. capable D. probable

47. A. are burning B. would burn
C. have burnt D. were burnt

48. A. not used B. did not use
C. not using D. was not used

49. A. come B. going
C. coming D. go

50. A. doubles B. had doubled

C. will double D. would double

51. A. generating B. generated
C. generate D. generates

52. A. will be unable B. were unable
C. are unable D. would be unable

53. A. has declined B. will decline
C. declines D. would decline

54. A. changed B. changes
C. changing D. change

55. A. believed B. is believing
C. believing D. is believed

56. A. would use B. used
C. use D. will use

57. A. did not increase B. would not increase
C. does not increase D. may not increase

58. A. would never use B. may never be used
C. would never be used D. may never use

59. A. was B. used to be
C. would be D. has been

60. A. possible B. impossible
C. possibly D. impossibly

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. The girls look adorably in their party costumes.
A B C D

62. Bob should not have bought these pair of shoes.
A B C D

63. It has been a long time since we talked to John, isn't it?
A B C D

64. My brother doesn't care how much does the car cost because he is going to buy it anyway.
A B C D

65. Each of the students were made to answer some questions about the subject.
A B C D

66. No more don't we have to worry about the future sources of energy.
A B C D

67. Although both of them are trying to get the scholarship, the youngest
A B C
may win it because she has the higher grade.
D

68. Mr. Brown is the new mathematic professor.
A B C D

69. John got a three-speeds bicycle for his birthday.
A B C D

70. Her hair is the same length like mine.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau:

71. ...., you may get your novel published.
A. With a lot of luck B. In a lot of luck
C. Without a lot of luck D. Of a lot of luck

72. She drank coffee to keep herself warm.. .
A. although she likes it very much B. although her likes of it
C. although she doesn't like it at all D. although she doesn't dislike it

73. .... how serious her operation is.
A. Little does Mary realise B. Little Mary realises
C. Does Mary realise little D. Little Mary realised

74. For two months now ....
A. the police looked for him
B. the police had looked for him
C. the police has been looking for him
D. the police have been looking for him

75. I'll give you a ring ....
A. as soon as at 7 o'clock I get home
B. as soon as I get home at 7 o'clock
C. as soon as at I get home 7 o'clock
D. when I get home 7 o'clock

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. She was very kind to help us.

    A. It was very kind of her when helped us.
    B. It was very kind of her for helping us.
    C. It was very kind of her because of helping us.
    D. It was very kind of her to help us.

77. She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang back.

    A. She put the telephone down and the boss rang back.
    B. The boss rang back, but she put the telephone down.
    C. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang back.
    D. She had put the telephone down, so she let it ring when the boss rang back.

78. People often say that he is a talented actor.

    A. People are often said that he is a talented actor.
    B. He is often said to be a talented actor.
    C. He is often said that he is a talented actor.
    D. People are often said that he is to be a talented actor.

79. Who made you work so hard yesterday?

    A. Why did you work so hard yesterday?
    B. What made you work so hard yesterday?
    C. Who forced you to work so hard yesterday?
    D. What forced you to work so hard yesterday?

80. We cut down many forests. The earth becomes hot.

    A. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the earth becomes.
    B. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the earth becomes.
    C. The more forests we cut down, the earth becomes hotter.
    D. The more we cut down forests, the earth becomes hotter.

-THE END-

UNIT 12

THE ASIAN GAMES

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS
(LƯỢC BỎ ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ)

Việc lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ chỉ được áp dụng đối với các mệnh đề quan hệ có hạn định (restrictive relative clauses), các đại từ quan hệ trong các mệnh đề không giới hạn thì không được phép lược bỏ đi.

*** Đối với các đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ của động từ:**

Ta không được phép lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ nếu như nó đóng vai trò chủ ngữ của động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ví dụ: - The woman who spoke at the meeting was very knowledgable.

Đối với câu này, đại từ quan hệ WHO là chủ ngữ của động từ SPOKE trong mệnh đề quan hệ, nếu ta lược bỏ nó đi thì câu trở nên sai ngữ pháp.

*** Đối với các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của động từ:**

Khi các đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò tân ngữ của động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, ta có quyền lược bỏ chúng như trong các ví dụ sau:

Ví dụ: - The girl who / whom my brother loves is very beautiful.

→ The girl my brother loves is very beautiful.

- The company which my father works for has entended quickly.

→ The company my father works for has entended quickly.

- The exercises that the mathematics teacher asked us to are quite difficult.

→ The exercises the mathematics teacher asked us to are quite difficult.

*** Cách phân biệt đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ và đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ:**

Đại từ quan hệ là chủ ngữ khi mệnh đề quan hệ đó có cấu trúc như sau: ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ + ĐỘNG TỪ

Ví dụ: She is among the people **who hates eating meat.**

Đại từ quan hệ là tân ngữ khi mệnh đề quan hệ có cấu trúc như sau:

ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ + CHỦ NGỮ + ĐỘNG TỪ

Ví dụ: The book **which you are reading** was written by my daughter.

Lưu ý: Đại từ quan hệ WHOSE, và WHERE thì không được phép lược bỏ.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập:

- speleology (n)	: môn học về hang động
- pit (n)	: hố, hầm
- emphasis (n)	: tầm quan trọng, sự nhấn mạnh
- crevice (n)	: đường nứt, kẻ hở
- endurance (n)	: sự chịu đựng, sức bền bỉ
- volcano (n)	: núi lửa
- iceberg (n)	: núi băng

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. scrap B. scran C. scratch D. scrape
2. A. square B. squash C. squad D. squaddy
3. A. strap B. strange C. strangle D. strategy
4. A. fear B. beard C. cheerful D. pear
5. A. bottom B. caution C. nought D. fall

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. intercultural B. solidarity C. comfortable D. nationality
7. A. epoch B. equivalent C. epic D. episode
8. A. residential B. president C. relative D. resident
9. A. authority B. authorize C. authentic D. autocracy
10. A. fencing B. knowledge C. purpose D. compete

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. She put on the clothes .... the day before.

A. which she has bought　　B. she had bought

C. that she had bought　　D. both B and C

12. I wanted to see the man .... the restaurant.

A. owned　　B. who owned　　C. whom owned　　D. who owning

13. There are a lot of interesting places .... come to.

A. I'd like to　　B. where I'd like to

C. which I'd like　　D. I'd like

14. That's the boy with ....basketball.

A. who my brother plays　　B. my brother plays

C. whom my brother plays　　D. that my brother plays

15. I'm looking forward to the programme .... on after the news.

A. which is　　B. is

C. is showed　　D. which is showed

16. Do you remember the hotel in Edinburgh .... last year?

A. your parents staying　　B. where your parents stayed

C. where your parents stayed at　　C. at that your parents stayed

17. Those are the shoes .... for you.

A. for which I cleaned　　B. I cleaning

B. which I cleaning　　D. I cleaned

18. Andrea went to the dentist .... two of her teeth.

A. who took out　　B. took out　　C. taking out　　D. he took out

19. Fritz lives in the house round the corner,.......................... a red front door.

A. it has　　B. having　　C. that has　　D. which has

20. He has written down the words..........................up in the dictionary yesterday.

A. which he looked　　B. that he looked

C. he looked　　D. all are correct

21. I've lost the list .... in my hand a moment ago.

A. having　　B. I had　　C. that having　　D. which had

22. Show me the shoes .... yesterday.

A. which you buy　　B. you buy

C. that you buy　　D. which you bought

23. My boyfriend, ... country music, refused to go to the concert with me.

A. he hates B. hating C. who hates D. that hates

24. We climbed to the top of the mountain .... a picnic.

A. where we had B. which we had C. there we had D. we had

25. Edward, ... died last year, has just moved to France.

A. whom mother B. whose mother

C. whose his mother D. who's mother

26. I didn't want to swim in the sea .... very dirty.

A. where looked B. which looked

C. looked D. all are correct

27. He gave me the information .... at once.

A. I wrote it down B. which I wrote down

C. which I wrote it down D. writing it down

28. Could you please tell me............................?

A. where my uncle's room B. where is my uncle's room

C. where does my uncle's room D. where my uncle's room is

29. ....that we all went for a picnic.

A. So fine the weather B. Such a fine weather was it

C. So fine was the weather D. It was such a fine weather

30. Not for a moment............................the truth of the case.

A. did he doubt B. he did doubt

C. he doubted D. was he doubting

31. These figures show a............................ in the number of unemployed people in England and Wales.

A. loss B. lessening C. reduction D. lowering

32. When you.............................him, give him my best wishes.

A. will visit B. would visit C. visit D. have visited

33. She never says a word: she's as............................ as a mouse.

A. quiet B. small C. slight D. noiseless

34. After he had broken his leg, Henry could only go up and down stairs ....

A. hardly B. in difficulties C. with difficultyD. hard

35. ....the rise in unemployment, people still seem to be spending more.

A. Nevertheless B. Meanwhile C. Despite D. Although

36. I haven't time to speak to him now, you'll have to put him ....

A. off B. back C. aside D. away

37. Let's go for a long walk,...................... we?

A. will B. do C. shall D. must

38. The four - day march over the mountains was very............................for some of the soldiers.

A. fierce B. hard C. lasting D .far

39. She found it hard to...........................up to the fact that she would never be famous.

A. come B. get C. face D. keep

40. A young man was standing outside the church ....out leaflets.

A. handing B. giving C. bringing D. putting

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. ***Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất***

A RARE SPORT

A person who enjoys exploring caves is called a spelunker. Spelunking, or speleology, is the study of caves.

The daring spelunker must face bottomless pits, scale steep rock walls, and crawl through spaces too small to stand up in. He must cope with darkness, unchanging temperatures, and mud, mud, mud.

Like mountain climbing, spelunking is carried on in groups, with the emphasis on teamwork and safety.

A spelunker, if he is a scientist in search of accurate informaton, must have special skill and endurance as he must get himself in and out of narrow crevices, carrying with him a good deal of scientific equipment.

There is much to learn from the exploring of caves. Fossils of prehistoric animals and plants are often found in caves. Anthropologsts studying the origins of man have found bones and. wall drawings to increase their knowledge of man's early history.

There are many kinds of caves, all of them interesting to the speleologist. Waves pounding on cliffs have hollowed out sea caves. Hot lava flowing down the sides of volcanoes has left lava caves. The meling and freezing of glaciers and icebergs has formed ice caves. The speleologist has a wide, exciting, and dangerous field to study.

41. While not directly stated, it may be inferred from the article that
A. all caves are made by water
B. spelunking is only for scientists
C. all anthropologists are spelunkers
D. spelunking is a dangerous sport

42. This article as a whole tells us about
A. cave dwellers.
B. the science of exploring caves
C. mountain climbing.
D. different kinds of caves.

43. A spelunker must first be
A. a scientist
B. an anthropologist
C. brave and strong
D. a historian

44. Which sentence is NOT true?
A. Exploring caves can be difficult and dangerous.
B. Spelunking is something a person must do all by himself.
C. Like the mountain climber, the spelunker must know the techniques of climbing rocks.
D. The spelunker's findings are often of interest to the anthropologist.

45. Which of the following is not mentioned as the agent that makes caves?
A. winds
B. volcanoes
C. the sea
D. glaciers and icebergs

B. ***Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau::***

A FAMOUS SPORTSMAN

You have probably never heard of Charles Burgess Fry but in the early years of this century, he was the most famous man in England. He became famous while (46)............................at university, mainly on (47)............................of his achievements in sport. He was, at the same time, captain of the university football, cricket and athletics teams and (48)............................the world record for the long jump. He was also a (49)............................sports journalist. He was so famous that letters addressed to "Mr. Fry, Oxford" were (50)............................to him without any difficulty. His college, (51)............................ it had quite a different name, was (52)............................as "Fry's College."

Some people have (53)........................ Fry's sporting achievements. They (54)........................ out that he lived at a time when standards were quite (55)........................... and it was much easier to (56)........................... well in several sports. It is certainly true that athletes of that time did not have the totally dedicated (57)...........................of modern athletes. However, it is only (58)...........................to judge him (59)........................... the standards of his own time. There is no doubt that he had extraordinary skill (60)........................... with an ability to write about sport with style and intelligence.

46. A. still B. yet C. then D. already
47. A. case B. account C. view D. regard
48. A. held B. did C. made D. reached
49. A. common B. usual C. normal D. popular
50. A. posted. B. diverted C. delivered D. carried
51. A. despite B. although C. however D. otherwise
52. A. referred B. named C. called D. known
53. A. complained B. contradicted C. criticised D. contrasted
54. A. point B. give C. put D. speak
55. A. bad B. small C. low D. weak
56. A. make B. be C. go D. do
57. A. approach B. style C. method D. skill
58. A. balanced B. rational C. fair D. precise
59. A. for B. by C. as D. with
60. A. attached B. related C. connected D. combined

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. By the time Joan arrived, all of the food had eaten.
A B C D

62. Many people who were opposed to use nuclear energy in any form
A B

demonstrated against the opening of the new nuclear power plant.
C D

63. Yoko told me about the students who has taken the entrance exam 13 times.
A B C D

64. The weather this year is much hotter than 2005.
A B C D

65. If he would be taller, he would be a good basketball player.
A B C D

66. Computer graphics software has infinite applications in a widely
A B C D
array of fields

67. Technology is define as the tool, skills, and methods that are
A B C
necessary to produce goods.
D

68. Since there were two possible ways to get to New York, we had to
A B
decide which one was good.
C D

69. The customs in his country are more traditional than that in the
A B C D
United States.

70. The final exam was the more difficult than the mid-semester exam.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. That old house ....
A. at the end of the road has been sold
B. has been sold at the end of the road
C. at the end of the road has sold
D. they have sold at the end of the road

72. Henry regretted ....
A. buying a second - hand car
B. to buy a second - hand car
C. to buying a second - hand car
D. because buying a second - hand car

73. I will wait until... .

A. she will come tomorrow B. she comes tomorrow

C. she is coming tomorrow D. she is going to come tomorrow

74. We took many pictures ....

A. though the cloudy sky B. although the cloudy sky

C. in spite of the sky was cloudy D. despite the cloudy sky

75. Handicapped people find ....

A. to go shopping in supermarkets difficult

B. shopping in supermarkets difficult

C. shopping in supermarkets is difficult

D. go shopping in supermarkets difficult

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *The best place in which we can practise English is the staff - room.*

A. The best place is the staff - room for practising English.

B. The best place is the staff - room to practise English.

C. The best place for practising English us is the staff - room.

D. The best place for us to practise English is the staff - room.

77. *Our newspaper reporter in Paris sent this report.*

A. This report was sent by our newspaper reporter in Paris.

B. This report was sent to Paris by our newspaper.

C. This report was sent to our newspaper reporter in Paris.

D. This reporter was sent for Paris by our newspaper reporter.

78. *I don't know anything about Jack London's life and works.*

A. I don't have knowledge of Jack London's life and works.

B. I have no knowledge of Jack London's life and works.

C. I know nothing about Jack London's life and works.

D. All are correct.

79. *It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.*

A. The man is believed to escape in a stolen car.

B. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.

C. The man is believed to be escaped in a stolen car.

D. They believed that the man stolen the car.

80. *Despite feeling cold, we kept walking.*

A. Although we felt cold, but we kept walking.

B. However we felt cold, we kept walking

C. Although we felt cold, we kept walking.

D. However cold felt we , we kept walking.

UNIT 13

HOBBIES

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

CLEFT SENTENCES:
SUBJECT FOCUS
OBJECT FOCUS
ADVERBIAL FOCUS

(CÂU NHẤN MẠNH CHỦ NGỮ;
NHẤN MẠNH TÂN NGỮ;
NHẤN MẠNH TRẠNG NGỮ)

Trong tiếng Anh, người ta thường dùng các cấu trúc câu nhấn mạnh, tức là câu bắt đầu bằng It was để đặt trọng tâm thông tin vào chủ ngữ, tân ngữ hay trạng ngữ của câu.

*** Câu nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ:**

Khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào chủ thể hay người thực hiện hành động, ta sử dụng It was và đặt chủ ngữ của câu đó ngay sau It was. Khi đó trọng tâm thông tin rơi vào vào chủ ngữ.

Công thức: It was + subject + mệnh đề

Ví dụ: It was Ms. Doan Nghi who played the piano at the party.

Trong câu này nhân tố được nhấn mạnh là Ms. Doan Nghi hay nói cách khác trọng tâm thông tin được đặt vào Ms. Doan Nghi.

*** Câu nhấn mạnh tân ngữ:**

Khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào tân ngữ hay đối tượng của hành động, ta sử dụng It was và đặt tân ngữ của câu đó ngay sau It was. Khi đó trọng tâm thông tin rơi vào vào tân ngữ.

Công thức: It was + object + mệnh đề

Ví dụ: It was the letter that Mai sent to you.

Trong câu này nhân tố được nhấn mạnh là Mai hay nói cách khác trọng tâm thông tin được đặt vào Mai.

*** Câu nhấn mạnh tân ngữ:**

Khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào trạng ngữ (thời gian hay địa điểm) của mệnh đề, ta sử dụng It was và đặt trạng ngữ của câu đó ngay sau It was. Khi đó trọng tâm thông tin rơi vào vào trạng ngữ.

Công thức: It was + adverbial phrase + mệnh đề

Ví dụ: It was in this house that my father lived during his childhood.

Trong câu này nhân tố được nhấn mạnh là in this house hay nói cách khác trọng tâm thông tin được đặt vào in this house .

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- impression (n) : ấn tượng
- philately (n) : thú chơi tem, thú sưu tầm tem
- adherence (n) : sự gắn liền, sự trung thành với
- stamp mount : việc gắn tem vào

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. stopped B. worked C. hoped D. robbed
2. A. shops B. mobs C. crops D. maps
3. A. bribes B. stores C. loves D. laughs
4. A. chopped B. cubed C. caged D. tamed
5. A. wanted B. provided C. painted D. opened

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. guitar B. modest C. practice D. common
7. A. collector B. accomplish C. occupy D. Australia
8. A. guitarist B. regular C. beautiful D. relative
9. A. influence B. instructor C. intelligent D. inflation
10. A. opinion B. responsible C. attitude D. account

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. For the first few minutes she was leading the race, then she began to fall............................ .

A. out B. through C. back D. off

12. If it rains on Saturday, we shall have to..........................the match for a week.

A. bring on B. put away C. take off D. put off

13. I've lived near the airport for so long that I've got .... to the noise of the planes.

A. familiar B. known C. used D. custom

14. She looks delighted – She ....have received some good news.

A. can B. must C. should D. has to

15. I'm sure they were .... lies!

A. telling B. making C. doing D. saying

16. Nobody knows what the .... of the explosion was.

A. source B. cause C. reaction D. reason

17. .... of the committee, I'd like to thank you for your generous donation.

A. According B. On behalf C. Together D. In addition

18. After the accident, the injured cyclist was in great ....

A. agony B. suffering C. hurt D. pain

19. Although he didn't actually say he wanted a radio for his birthday he did............................pretty strongly.

A. imply B. suggest C. mention. D. hint

20. I was............................in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.

A. distracted B. submerged C. gripped D. engrossed

21. Complete the form as............................in the notes below.

A. insisted B. specified C. implied D. devised

22. As the President was absent, I was asked to............................the meeting.

A. officiate B. govern C. chair D. regulate

23. The ....were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its descent.

A. customers B. riders C. flyers D. passengers

24. All Mike's friends felt sorry .... him when he had to give up playing football.

A. with B. for C. about D. at

25. How .... you manage to get here so quickly?

A. used B. had C. did D. have

26. If they aren't more careful with their money they'll get into ....

A. debt B. loss C. overdraft D. problem

27. The manager will reply to all letters ....are sent to him.

A. when B. that C. if D. who

28. The .... of the sugar is of course to sweeten the medicine.

A. reason B. cause C. need D. purpose

29. She can't get home.......................... she has no money.

A. unless B. if C. until D. without

30. If you're not too tired we could have a..........................of tennis after lunch.

A. match B. play C. game D. party

31. ....accepting your job offer, I'd like to know a bit more about the company.

A. In advance B. In order C. Until D. Before

32. Can you.......................... the papers with you when you come to see me, please?

A. bring B. collect C. take D. get

33. I only have to lie on the beach..........................it to cloud over.

A. let B. so C. until D. for

34. Does anyone..........................to the plans we have made?

A. oppose B. quarrel C. disturb D. refuse

35. The social services are chiefly..........................with the poor, the old and the sick.

A. influenced B. related C. suffered D. concernd

36. When I went to talk to the manager, he told me he could only..........................me a few minutes.

A. provide B. spare C. hear D. let

37. I saw a thief take Norman's wallet so I ran..........................him but I didn't catch him.

A. into B. after C. over D. near

38. Would you mind............................these plates a wipe before putting them in the cupboard?

A. making	B. doing	C. getting	D. giving

39. The police are looking for a man of..........................height.

A. medium	B. extra	C. tall	D. special

40. She did all the work................. ....her own.

A. by	B. on	C. for	D. with

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Looking around the stamp dealers' showrooms, it is easy to gain the impression that things have not changed very much since today's parents were themselves introduced to philately as youngsters a generation ago. In stamp collecting there is a very strong adherence to tradition.

It is, however, possible to pick out some significant changes which have taken place over the last ten to fifteen years. For mint stamps, particularly, collectors have tended to discard hinges, which can leave a slight mark on the back of the stamp, and go instead for stamp mounts.

These are plastic pockets, designed to take either individual stamps or rows of stamps, which are stuck on to the album page. They come with either white or black backgrounds. Some albums have the mounts already in position: they're known in the catalogues as hingeless albums

A second alternative to the hinge is the stockbook, which usually has pages of stiff cardboard and retaining strips into which stamps can be tucked. This has traditionally been sold as an accessory, to be used for the temporary storage of stamps pending their transfer to an album.

Some collectors, however, have come to look upon the stockbook not as a halfway house but as a substitute for the album. Stockbooks do away with the fiddle of fixing hinges and ensure there is no danger of marking the back of the stamp; and it is a simple matter to move the stamps if a new page layout is required.

All this being said, for the purist there is nothing to match the flexibilty of hinging to allow him to plan the page the way he wants it and shape its distinctive appearance. The beginner will probably want to follow the majority, traditional line.

41. Stamp collecting ....

A. is a tradition passed from parent to child

B. has not changed for several generations

C. has seen changes in the methods of mounting stamps

D. is a hobby which always involves damage to stamps

42. Plastic pockets are sometimes used.................................. .

A. to avoid black and white contrast

B. because they can be stuck on in rows

C. since they provide the only way to see the stamps

D. they do not mark the back of the stamp

43. What are hingeless albums?

A. Albums using black or white background.

B. Albums in which the collector can mount stamps with hinges

C. Albums in which the collector can mount plastic pockets.

D. Albums in which plastic pockets are already mounted.

44. The stockbook has in some cases replaced the album because ....

A. it seems the most convenient way of storing stamps

B. it has always been sold as an accessory

C. it permits one to fix hinges more easily

D. it permits one to add new pages

45. What is the main disadvantage of the stockbook?

A. The beginner is afraid to use it.

B. It is not a traditional method of collecting.

C. One cannot arrange stamps on the page creatively.

D. One cannot plan what stamps to keep in it.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

Hobbies

Hobbies are activities in which one participates strictly for 46) .... They help one to maintain a mental and emotional (47).............................. . A hobby can be almost anything.

Music is most popular. For example, many people all over the world play piano simply for relaxing and (48).............................. in their free hours, and they do not play (49) ....

Sports provide other (50).............................. hobbies. Bicycling, running, tennis, ping-pong, and countless (51).......................... sports are enjoyed by millions of people (52) .... their leisure time

Some people collect things as a hobby. Stamps, coins, and (53)........................ art are all popular collections, and valuable, too. There are still hundreds of (54) ...., not necessarily valuable but still interesting, such as doll collections, bottle collections, seashell collections, butterfly collections, and so (55)............................ .

For some people a hobby is a favorite game, like chess or (56)........................ . Unlike most hobbies, (57) ...., these require two or more people to play. Therefore, the person must (58)........................ other people who (59)............................his hobby before he can enjoy it.

As you can see, hobbies can be relaxing, challenging, interesting, enjoyable or (60)...................... . So everyone should have one or two hobbies.

46. A. amusement B. working C. researching D. investigating
47. A. scale B. effect C. balance D. feelings
48. A. funny B. fun C. rest D. resting
49. A. amateurishly B. amateur C. professional D. professionally
50. A. liking B. likely C. favorite D. loving
51. A. other B. many C. lots of D. another
52. A. for B. during C. of D. on
53. A. good B. best C. finest D. fine
54. A. others B. other C. the other D. another
55. A. as B. that C. on D. etc.
56. A. bridge B. road C. street D. river
57. A. although B. though C. therefore D. however
58. A. look B. find C. search D. seek
59. A. share B. own C. have same D. have similar
60. A. education B. uneducational C. educational D. educationally

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.
A B C D

62. Each of the nurses report to the operating room when his or her name is called.
A B C D

63. Do you know why does he need to sleep so many more hours than do the
A B C D
others?

64. He should ever call again, please tell him that I am not at home.
A B C D

65. She did not know where most of the people in the room was from.
A B C D

66. Before she moved here, Arlene had been president of the organization since
A B C D
four years.

67. There's a new Oriental restaurant in town, isn't it?
A B C D

68. Passengers are requested to wait at gate the fifth.
A B C D

69. The garden is as beautiful like the one in the park.
A B C D

70. Since there were two possible ways to get to New York, we had to decide
A B
which one was good.
C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. If I had studied better at high school,...

A. I wouldn't have been a university student now

B. I wouldn't be a university student now

C. I would have been a university student now

D. I would be a university student now

72. It came into being right after our President ....

A. had been declared the nation's independence

B. had declared the nation's independence

C. declared the nation's independence

D. had been declaring the nation's independence

73. It is one hundred years ...., the famous novelist.

A. since the birth of D.H. Lawrence

B. since D.H. Lawrence's the birth

C. since the birthday of D.H. Lawrence

D. since D.H. Lawrence's birthday

74. John Speke failed ....

A. in find the source of the River Nile

B. to find the source of the River Nile

C. not to find the source of the River Nile

D. in finding the source of the River Nile

75. That's the last time.................................... .

A. I never go to the restaurant B. I go to the restaurant

C. I always go to the restaurant D. I used to go to the restaurant

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *The PC is undeniably the best tool for the job.*

A. No one can deny that the. PC is the best tool for the job.

B. The PC is not the best tool for the job.

C. They deny that the PC is the best tool for the job.

D. The PC could be the best tool for the job.

77. *He prefers typing to writing by hand.*

A. He doesn't like to write by hand at all.

B. He likes typing better.

C. He'd rather type than write by hand.

D. He doesn't like typing.

78. *"Don't leave the window open, Ann", I said.*

A. I told Ann not to open the window.

B. I told Ann that the window was left open.

C. I told Ann that she didn't leave the window open.

D. I told Ann not to leave the window open.

79. *She didn't ring the bell but just walked in.*

A. She just walked in, not ringing the bell.

B. She just walked in without ringing the bell.

C. She just walked in and she didn't ring the bell.

D. She just walked in without the bell ringing.

80. *It's impossible to cross the road because of the traffic.*

A. The traffic makes people be impossible to cross the road.

B. The traffic makes everyone impossible to cross the road.

C. The traffic makes it be impossible to cross the road.

D. The traffic makes it impossible to cross the road.

-THE END-

UNIT 14

RECREATION

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

BOTH.....AND, NOT ONLY.....BUT ALSO,
EITHER .....OR, NEITHER .....NOR

*** Both ..... and:**

Liên từ both .....and luôn được sử dụng trong các câu khẳng định, theo sau both và and là các đại từ hay các danh từ. Động từ sử dụng với both.....and luôn luôn được chia ở dạng số nhiều.

Ví dụ: - Both she and I were really frightened when hearing the noise from the forest.

Lưu ý: + Các danh từ hay đại từ theo sau both và and có thể đóng vai trò chủ ngữ của động từ hay tân ngữ của động từ.

Ví dụ: - Both Mai and Tân work very hard at school so they both usualy get good marks in examination.

Cả Mai và Tân đều học hành rất chăm chỉ ở trường vì thế luôn đạt điểm cao trong các kỳ thi. (Trong câu này, Mai và Tân là chủ ngữ của câu.)

- I like both Mai and Tan. They're are good students.

Tôi thích cả Mai lẫn Tân. Họ là những sinh viên giỏi. (Trong câu này Mai và Tân là tân ngữ của câu.)

+ Theo sau both...and có thể là các tính từ hay trạng từ:

Ví dụ: - The beach is both beautiful and romantic.

- She drives both carefully and slowly.

*** Not only .... but also:**

Liên từ not only....but also được dùng để diễn tả ý: không những.... mà còn. Theo sau not only... but also có các dạng sau:

+ Theo sau bởi các danh từ hay đại từ làm chủ ngữ:

Not only An Hiên but also Đoan Nghi are excelent students in my school.

+ Theo sau bởi các danh từ hay đại từ làm tân ngữ:

I want to talk to not only my student but also his parents about his study.

+ Theo sau bởi các động từ:

I not only went sightseeing in London but also tried to learn its culture.

+ Theo sau bởi các tính từ:

She is not only beautiful but also very intelligent.

+ Dạng nhấn mạnh của not only ..... but also:

Khi not only được đưa ra đầu câu để nhấn mạnh thì chúng ta phải lưu ý rằng theo sau cả not only lẫn but also đều phải sử dụng mệnh đề và phải sử dụng cấu trúc đảo ngữ đối với mệnh đề theo ngay sau not only.

- It is not only the cheapest but also the nicest watch.

→ Not only is it the cheapest but it is also the nicest watch.

*** Either.....or:**

+ Either .... or dùng trong các câu khẳng định để diễn đạt ý hoặc người này hay người kia, hoặc cái này hay cái kia. Theo sau either .... or có thể là các danh từ làm chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ, các động từ nguyên mẫu hay các danh động từ:

- Either he or I have to go to the meeting this afternoon. (Trong câu này, các đại từ theo sau either...or là chủ ngữ. Đối với trường hợp này thì động từ được chia theo chủ ngữ đặt ở sau.)

- I came there to meet either the director or the vice-director, not the secretary. (Trong câu này các danh từ theo sau either....or là tân ngữ của động từ.)

- I like either watching TV or reading a novel before going to bed every night. (Danh động từ)

- We intend either to go to the beach or to go on a picnic in the mountains this weekend. (Động từ nguyên mẫu)

+ Either....or dùng trong các câu phủ định thường để diễn tả ý: không...mà cũng không; hay cả hai đều không...

- I don't want to talk to either Mai or her husband. (Tôi không thích nói chuyện với cả Mai lẫn chồng cô ta.)

*** Neither... nor:**

Liên từ neither...nor dùng để thay thế cho either... or trong các câu phủ định.

Thay vì nói: I don't like either horror films or action films.

Ta nói: I like neither horror films nor action films.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- decorative (adj)	: để trang trí, có tính trang trí
- Indian (n)	: người da đỏ
- autograph(n)	: bút tích
- supernatural (adj)	: siêu nhiên
- ailing (adj)	: bị ốm
- pulverize (v)	: tán thành bột
- ceremony (n)	: nghi lễ
- absorb (v)	: thu hút
- craft (n)	: nghề thủ công
- holiday-maker (n)	: người đi nghỉ mát

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khá với những từ còn lại

1. A. shoots B. boots C. meets D. loads
2. A. arranged B. reached C. encouraged D. managed
3. A. friends B. oranges C. messages D. packages
4. A. defects B. effects C. collects D. leads
5. A. kissed B. looked C. marched D. delayed

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. recreation B. television C. entertainment D. popularity
7. A. pursuit B. include C. snooker D. create
8. A. improvement B. activity C. enormous D. different
9. A. opinion B. appropriate C. miracle D. miraculous
10. A. audience B. entrance C. definite D. suppress

II. NGỮ PHÁP – TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. .... Mary .... Peter likes working in this office. They are looking for new jobs.

A. Both/and B. Either/or

C. Neither/nor D. Not only/but also

12. I think .... you .... your wife is to come to our party this weekend.

A. either/or B. both/and

C. neither/nor D. not only/but also

13. She is .... an excellent student .... a talented pianist.

A. either/or B. neither/nor

C. both/and D. not only/but also

14. I don't want to talk to .... her .... her sister.

A. either/or B. not only/but also

C. neither/nor D. both/and

15. When we were in Paris on holiday, we stayed.......................at a hotel....................... at a guest-house because our relatives put us up there

A. not only/but also B. both/and

C. neither/nor D. either/or

16. He lost .... his best friendship ....honour because of his stupid action.

A. either/or B. both/and

C. neither/nor D. Not only/but also

17. We've been doing business with .... IBM .... Microsoft. They are our best partners.

A. both/and B. either/or

C. not only/but also D. neither/nor

18. This evening, I .... go to the library .... come to my friend's house to study because we are going to have an important examination the day after tomorrow.

A. either/or B. both/and

C. neither/nor D. not only/but also

19. .... the director ....his secretary are away on business. You have to wait until they return on Friday.

A. Either/or B. Both/and

C. Neither/nor D. Not only/but also

20. ....you ....your friends can stay here now. Go home immediately.

A. Not only/but also B. Either/or

C. Neither/nor D. Both/and

21. I was just .... to go out when you telephone.

A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned

22. You will become ill........................... you stop working so hard.

A. until B. when C. unless D. if

23. When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what was .... on.

A. happening B. being C. getting D. going

24. I don't think that red dress .... her.

A. suits B. matches C. cheers D. agrees

25. It was .... that we decided to stay indoors.

A. so hot a day B. such hot a day C. so a day hot D. such a day hot

26. Hello. Is that 821035? Please put me .... to the manager.

A. across B. up C. over D. through

27. We flew to the island, ... a car for three days and visited most places of interest.

A. lent B. bought C. charge D. hired

28. The teacher .... them the answer to the question.

A. explained B. said C. told D. discussed

29. One disadvantage of their new house is .... it has no garden.

A. why B. the reason C. when D. that

30. If we .... where you lived, we would have visited you.

A. would have known B. would know C. had known D. have known

31. Fans often ask pop stars for their ....

A. autographs B. signature C. handwriting D. graphic

32. Mrs. Brown was very .... when she broke her beautiful Wedgwood teapot.

A. disturbed B. damaged C. upset D. offended

33. He will probably awarded a Nobel prize on account of his .... achievements in physics.

A. exposed B. outstanding C. conspicuous D. high

34. The .... part of the week is always busy for me.

A. front B. start C. early D. near

35. When you come tomorrow why not .... your brother with you.

A. fetch B. take C. bring D. carry

36. We had to drive carefully because the road was icy in several ....

A. blocks B. places C. pieces D. bits

37. The butcher cut some steak, ... it up and handed it to me.

A. closed B. wrapped C. wound D. strung

38. He often forgets to do what he has been told and is scolded for being ....

A. insolent B. impertinent C. malicious D. disobedient

39. Spies may have a number of .... names and papers.

A. artificial B. false C. imitation D. untrue

40. He stroke his cat's silky fur and the cat ....contentedly.

A. growled B. snored C. purred D. hummed

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Art is considered by many people to be little more than a decorative means of giving pleasure. This is not always the case, however, at times, art may be seen to have a purely functional side as well. Such could be said of the sandpaintings of the Navaho Indians of the American Southwest: these have a medicinal as well as artistic purpose.

According to Navaho traditions, one who suffers from either mental or a physical illness has in some ways disturbed or come in contact with the supernatural – perhaps a certain animal, a ghost or the dead. To counteract this evil contact, the ill person or one of his relatives will employ a medicine man called a "singer" to perform a healing ceremony which will attract a powerful supernatural being. During the ceremony, which may last from 2 to 9 days, the "singer" will produce a sandpainting on the floor of the Navaho hogan. On the last day of the ceremony, the patient will sit on this sandpainting and the "singer" will rub the ailing parts of the patient's body with sand from a specific figure in the sandpainting. In this way the patient absorbs the power of that particular supernatural being and become strong like it. After the ceremony, the sandpainting is then destroyed and disposed of so its power will not harm anyone.

The art of sandpainting is handed down from old "singers" to their students. The materials used are easily found in the areas the Navaho inhabit: brown, red, yellow and white sandstone, which is pulverized by being crushed between 2 stones much as corn if ground into flour. The "singer" hold a small amount of this sand in his hand and lets it flow between his thumb and forefingers onto a clean, flat surface on the floor. With a steady hand and great patience, he is thus able to create designs of stylized people, snakes and other creatures that have power in the Navaho belief system. The traditional Navaho does not allow reproduction of sandpaintings, since he believes the supernatural powers that taught him the craft have forbidden this; however, such reproductions can in fact be purchased today in tourist shops in Arizona and New Mexico. These are done by either Navaho Indians or by other people who wish to preserve this craft.

41. A good title for this article might be................................... .
    A. "Modern Art" B. "The Navaho Indians"
    C. "Sandpainting" D. "Medicine"

42. The purpose of a healing ceremony is.. .
    A. to please supernatural powers B. to attract supernatural powers
    C. to frighten supernatural powers D. to create a sandpainting

43. The "singer" rubs sand on the patient because.................................. .
    A. the patient receives strength from the sand
    B. it has medical value
    C. it decorates the patient
    D. none of the above

44. What is used to produce a sandpainting?
    A. paint B. beach sand C. crushed sandstone D. flour

45. A *hogan* is probably ....
    A. a Navaho house B. a medicine man
    C. a supernatural power D. a ghost

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

SEASIDE HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

British families started going on holiday to the seaside around the middle of the 19th century. The invention of the railways (46)...........................this possible. The first holidaymakers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a place to be (47) ....of illness, and doctors recommended bathing in the sea and drinking sea water. Also to (48)...........................their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books from the library.

At that time, ordinary working people had very little time (49)........................ work. However, in 1871, the government (50)........................four 'Bank Holidays' - national holiday days. This (51)........................people to have a day or two out, which (52)........................ gave them a (53)........................for leisure and the seaside. At first, they went on day-trips, taking (54)........................ of special cheap tickets on the railways.

By the 1880s, rising incomes (55)........................ that many ordinary workers and their families could have a week's holiday at the seaside. Rail fares were reduced and cheap hotels were built to (56)........................them. Holidaymakers enjoyed being (57)........................sitting on the beach, bathing in the sea, and eating ice-cream. Cheap entertainment was (58)........................ offer and holidaymakers went to (59)........................ fun.

Today, the English seaside (60)........................ popular, with more than 18 million holidays taken there each year.

46. A. let B. made C. got D. had
47. A. cured B. remedied C. recovered D. improved
48. A. raise B. spread C. increase D. add
49. A. out B. off C. away D. from
50. A. installed B. presented C. introduced D. brought
51. A. allowed B. provided C. offered D. opened
52. A. hardly ever B. here and there C. seldom D. now and then
53. A. taste B. sense C. favour D. pleasure
54. A. benefit B. opportunity C. advantage D. profit
55. A. caused B. produced C. meant D. resulted
56. A. accommodate B. board C. cater D. lodge
57. A. idle B. easy C. restful D. spare
58. A. in B. for C. to D. on
59. A. get B. have C. take D. make
60. A. remains B. stays C. continues D. lasts

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau:

61 Having been beaten by the police for striking an officer, the man will
A B C D
cry out in pain.

62. The bridge was hitting by a large ship during a sudden storm last week.
A B C D

63. Alaska is the coldest than all the states in the United States.
A B C D

64. According to the syllabus, you can either write a paper or you can take
A B C D
an exam.

65. The progress made in space travel for the early 1960s is remarkable.
A B C D

66. Sandra has not rarely missed a play or concert since she was seventeen
A B C D
years old.

67. We took the bus downtown, did a few errands, and had gone to lunch.
A B C D

68. No longer the world can afford to waste its natural resources.
A B C D

69. I have always wanted to visit Paris that is the capital of France.
A B C D

70. Do you remember Mrs. Goddard, who taught us the English
A B
composition when we were in grade 10?
C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. Not only is she very beautiful.. .
- A. but she also very intelligent
- B. but also very intelligent
- C. but she is very intelligent
- D. but she is very intelligent as well

72. Neither she nor.. being criticized
- A. I don't like being criticized
- B. I likes being criticized
- C. I like being criticized
- D. I doesn't like being criticized

73. My sister as well as my brothers...............................
- A. have already got married
- B. has already got married
- C. has already married
- D. have already got married

74. She'd rather... .
- A. eat Italian food to French food
- B. eat Italian food than French food

C. prefer Italian food to French food

D. prefer Italian food than French food

75. Sarah is better ....

A. in chemistry than Susan B. on chemistry than Susan

C. at chemistry to Susan D. at chemistry than Susan

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *Paula will never lend you the car if you do not tell her what you use it for.*

A. Paula will only lend you the car if you tell her what you use it for.

B. Unless you tell Paula what you use the car for, she will lend it to you.

C. Paula will never lend you the car, so you will not tell her what you use it for.

D. By telling Paula what you use the car for, Paula will lend it to you.

77. *You should have made allowance for her thoughtlessness.*

A. You should have allowed her to be thoughtless.

B. Her thoughtlessness was allowed to be made.

C. If only you had tolerated her thoughtlessness.

D. Her thoughtlessness should be tolerable.

78. *I* am *fed up with your cat's messing around.*

A. Your cat should be fed, not messed around.

B. Messing around, your cat is not fed.

C. Your cat messes around though it has been fed.

D. I am bored with the fact that your cat messes around.

79. *Lin's success took us all by surprise.*

A. We were taken aback by all of Lin's successes. .

B. Lin's success was surprised to all of us.

C. We took all of Lin's successes surprisingly.

D. Lin was successful, which surprised all of us.

80. *The new syllabus will take place of the old one soon.*

A. Soon the new syllabus will take place with the old one.

B. The old syllabus will give place to the new one soon.

C. Both the new and the old syllabuses will be replaced.

D. The old and the new syllabuses will have no place soon.

UNIT 15

SPACE CONQUEST

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

COULD & BE ABLE TO
TAG QUESTIONS

(COULD VÀ BE ABLE TO
CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI)

*** COULD**

Could dùng trong quá khứ để:

+ đề cập đến một khả năng chung chung

Ví dụ: I could walk when I was one year old.

+ diễn tả sự cho phép

Ví dụ: When I was a university student, I could go out as late as I want.

Could dùng trong ngữ cảnh hiện tại để:

+ diễn tả một khả năng hay điều không chắc chắn

Ví dụ: He could be the one for you.

+ đưa ra một yêu cầu một cách lịch sự

Ví dụ: Could you open all the windows for me?

+ đưa ra một đề nghị

Ví dụ: We could go on a picnic this afternoon.

+ xin phép hay cho phép

Ví dụ: Could I use your computer for a moment?
Yes, you could (can) do it.

+ diễn tả sự bất đắc dĩ, miễn cưỡng

Ví dụ: I couldn't possibly leave her alone while she's in this state.

+ dùng với dạng so sánh của tính từ để diễn tả một khả năng hay một điều không thể

Ví dụ: I could be fitter.
He couldn't study harder.

*** BE ABLE TO**

Be able to dùng một cách trịnh trọng để diễn tả một khả năng

Ví dụ: I'm not able to come to your party tonight.

Be able to dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả một nỗ lực thành công trong quá khứ (tương tự như ***managed to***)

Ví dụ: He was able to rescue the baby from the blaze last night.

Be able to có thể sử dụng ở nhiều thì khác nhau, ở dạng nguyên mẫu hay danh động từ trong khi đó ***can, could*** thì không thể.

* TAG QUESTIONS

Câu hỏi đuôi gồm có hai phần: phần phát biểu (statement) và phần đuôi (tag). Khi thành lập câu hỏi đuôi, ta cần lưu ý các qui tắc sau:

- Nếu ở phần phát biểu, động từ ở dạng phủ định thì phần đuôi phải là khẳng định và ngược lại:

Ví dụ: You agree with me, don't you?

You don't take sugar, do you?

- Nếu ở phần phát biểu người ta sử dụng động từ **Be** hay các trợ động từ (**auxiliaries**) thì phần đuôi cũng sẽ sử dụng **Be** hay các trợ động từ (**auxiliaries**).

Ví dụ: She is very beautiful, isn't she?

You can't speak Spanish, can you?

- Nếu ở phần phát biểu động từ được chia ở thì nào thì ở phần đuôi cũng được chia theo thì ấy.

Ví dụ: He won't come to the meeting, will he?

*** Một số hình thức đặc biệt của câu hỏi đuôi:**

- Câu hỏi đuôi của ***I am*** là ***aren't I***

Ví dụ: I am your boss, aren't I?

- Câu hỏi đuôi của câu mệnh lệnh là ***will you***

Ví dụ: Go out, will you?

Give the letter to your mother when you've read it, will you?

Don't tell him, will you?

- Câu hỏi đuôi của ***Let's...*** là ***shall we***

Ví dụ: Let's forget it, shall we?

Let's go to the concert, shall we?

- Câu hỏi đuôi với ***There:***

There are two people waiting for us outside, aren't there?

- Câu hỏi đuôi với ***this/that:***

    This/ that book is expensive, isn't it?

- Câu hỏi đuôi có các từ mang nghĩa phủ định như ***never, no, nobody, hardly, scarcely, little...***

    Nobody had bothered to plant new ones, had they?
    You never help me, do you?
    He had seldom seen a child with so much talent, had he?
    There's hardly any tea left, is there?
    We hardly know each other, do we?

- Câu hỏi đuôi với các từ ***nothing, nobody, somebody...***

    Nothing else matters to him apart from his job, does it?
    No one was at home, did they?
    Nobody has been told, have they?
    Everyone's ready to leave now, aren't they?

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- weightlessness (n)	: tình trạng không trọng lượng
- endanger (v)	: gây nguy hiểm
- astronaut (n)	: nhà du hành vũ trụ, phi hành gia
- strenuous (adj)	: căng thẳng, vất vả, nhiệt tình, hăng hái

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. month B. clothe C. tenth D. loath
2. A. warned B. wanted C. planted D. supported
3. A. learns B. wonders C. hopes D. loves
4. A. pays B. stays C. says D. plays
5. A. within B. without C. clothing D. strengthen

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. composition B. intelligence C. competitive D. philosophy
7. A. comfortable B. conference C. organization D. breakfast
8. A. treasure B. conversation C. breakthrough D. congress
9. A. seven B. convenient C. complicated D. damage
10. A. December B. telescope C. temperature D. thinkable

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. The dishes are dirty, ...?

A. weren't they B. aren't they C. are they D. were they

12. This shirt is too big for me, ...?

A. isn't it B. isn't this C. doesn't it D. doesn't this

13. Nobody wanted to prepare for the meal,...........................?

A. did he B. did she C. didn't they D. did they

14. There are a lot of wonderful books in this library, ...?

A. aren't they B. are they C. aren't there D. are there

15. She will be flying to New York this time tomorrow,...........................?

A. will she B. won't she C. is she D. isn't she

16. Nothing has changed in this town,...........................?

A. doesn't it B. does it C. hasn't it D. has it

17. The party starts at eight, ...?

A. does it B. doesn't it C. isn't it D. is it

18. Let him go,...........................?

A. shall we B. will you C. should we D. should you

19. I am your closest friend, ...?

A. am not I B. am I C. aren't I D. don't I

20. Let's go on a picnic in Cuc Phuong National Park this weekend, ...?

A. shall we B. will you C. don't you D. don't we

21. There is a lot of noise outside,...........................?

A. is it B. is there C. isn't it D. isn't there

22. He hasn't done it yet,...........................?

A. has he B. hasn't he C. did he D. didn't he

23. You have to work overtime today,...........................?

A. do you B. don't you C. have you D. haven't you

24. Peter hadn't grown much, ...?

A. has he B. hasn't he C. hadn't he D. had he

25. It won't be anything expensive,...........................?

A. won't it B. isn't it C. will it D. is it

26. I remember Alison as a spotty young girl but she's turned...........................a beautiful woman.

A. to B. in C. into D. on

27. If you like skiing, there's a ski..................under an hour's drive from Madrid.

A. station B. resort C. place D. port

28. After a lot of difficulty, he ....to open the door.

A. was able B. succeeded C. obtained D. realised

29. The child hurt himself badly when he fell ....the bedroom window.

A. out from B out of C. down D. over

30. This is not the right .... to ask for my help; I am far too busy even to listen!

A. moment B. situation C. opportunity D. circumstance

31. Can you tell me the............................... of these shoes?

A. charge B. price C. amount D. expense

32. I don't feel well-but I don't know what's the matter........................ me.

A. of B. for C. to D. with

33. It is too early in the...............................to expect many visitors to the town.

A. term B. season C. time D. calendar

34. ....is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.

A. There B. That C. It D. This

35. ....goes the bus; now we will have to walk!

A. On time B. At once C. There D. Early

36. When he retired from his job the directors.........................him with a clock.

A. offered B. pleased C. satisfied D. presented

37. He had to leave his family...........................when he went abroad to work.

A. at a loss B. behind C. out D. at all costs

38. I am very...........................in the information you have given me.

A. concerned B. surprised C. interesting D. interested

39. He refused to give up work ....he'd won a million pounds.

A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though

40. They were.............................for smuggling jewellery into the county.

A. judged B. arrested C. accused D. warned

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. *Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất*

Before man had flown in space it was thought that his physical and mental capabilities might be affected by long periods of weightlessness, and that he might be endangered by high levels of radiation. Yuri Gagarin's first space flight in April 1961 showed that man could live in space and, although this journey only lasted for 108 minutes, it gave encouragement to those interested in the future of manned space flight. In fact most of the early fears about man's health in space have proved groundless, and although several odd medical effects have been observed, none has seriously affected man's ability for useful work. All astronauts undergo strenuous training to prepare them for the experience of space flight but, despite this, most astronauts suffer from space sickness early in their flights. This effect, similar to sea sickness, soon wears off, and there appears to be no medical reason why man cannot live in space for long periods of time. A constant check is kept on the health of all astronauts during their mission. Small medical detectors which monitor their heartbeats, pulse rates, breathing and temperature are taped to their bodies.

All food eaten in space so far has been prepared on earth. The alternative possibilities of making food from waste products or growing it in space have received little serious consideration. The first space foods were simply baby foods. In the first American space flights, astronauts ate natural foods in dried bite-sized squares or in a form that could be mixed with cold water and squeezed into the mouth. The squares were coated to prevent them breaking up into small pieces, and their corners were rounded to prevent them cutting the astronauts' mouths. Later astronauts ate 'sticky' foods with a spoon, and hot as well as cold water was available for making up the dried meals. These two developments have made eating in space much more pleasant.

41. Yuri Gagarin's first space flight showed

A. scientists could develop weapons in space.

B. human beings could survive well in space.

C. astronauts would not suffer from space sickness.

D. all the scientific equipment worked well.

42. How is the health of human beings affected in space?

A. The effects can be unpleasant but harmless.

B. There is a slight risk of heart problems.

C. Longer space flights are more dangerous to health.

D. Space sickness lasts throughout the flight.

43. What do we learn of early space food?

A. It was surprisingly tasty.

B. The edges cut the astronauts' mouths.

C. It was eaten cold.

D. It was inconvenient because it dissolved.

44. How has space food improved since the first space flights?

A. Baby food has been cut from the diet.

B. The food is now produced in bite-sized squares.

C. Some normal food is now available.

D. There is a greater variety of foods available.

45. What have made eating in space more pleasant?

A. ‘sticky’ food and cold water.

B. ‘sticky’ food, cold and hot water.

C. cold and hot water.

D. two developments in the building-spaceship technology.

B. ***Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:***

Space Travel

Ancient people wondered what the moon and stars were. They imagined how winged men and women (46)............................ to distant heavenly worlds. Beautiful fairy (47)............................ about space travel were created and told (48)............................ generation to (49)............................ .

Today this old dream has become a near (50)............................ . Back in 1969, man (51)............................ foot on the moon. This marked his first gigantic step (52)............................ space. So far, thousands of satellites have been (53)............................ the earth, and (54)............................spaceships have explored several planets in the (55)............................ system.

Man's next visit may be to (56)............................ . Plans under way are space (57)............................ or space islands orbiting the earth. But scientists say that the first space (58)............................ available to ordinary people would be to the moon because this would be cheaper and (59)............................ simple. Perhaps some lucky ones would be welcomed there in this century. Space stations and bases on the moon will serve as stepping-stones to Mars and other (60)............................ bodies.

46. A. few B. walked C. ran D. swam
47. A. like B. land C. tales D. people
48. A. on B. from C. in D. since
49. A. later B. ages C. next D. generation
50. A. real B. reality C. future D. fact
51. A. set B. put C. got D. stepped
52. A. onto B. in C. into D. over
53. A. flying B. floating C. travelling D. orbiting
54. A. unarmed B. unmanned C. unequipped D. unprotected
55. A. solar B. sun C. sunny D. suntanned
56. A. the Mar B. the Mars C. Mars D. a Mars
57. A. stations B. stops C. harbours D. ports
58. A. travelling B. travelled C. travels D. travel
59. A. technique B. technical C. technically D. technology
60. A. heaven B. heavenly C. human D. animal

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau

61. It is impossible to believe that somebody actually admire that man.
A B C D

62. Bobby has a bigger bicycle than does the other children in the
A B C D
neighborhood.

63. I have to depositing this money in my checking account or else the
A B
check I just wrote will bounce.
C D

64. We wish today is sunny so that we could spend the day in the country
A B C D
communing with nature.

65. Paul did so well in his speech today that he should have rehearsed it many
A B C
times this past week.
D

66. Once learned, we cannot easily forget a language.
A B C D

67. There was a hasty called meeting to discuss the bus strike.
A B C D

68. There was so much policemen at the football game that there was no
A B C D
trouble.

69. Because there are less members present tonight than there were last
A B C
night, we must wait until the next meeting to vote.
D

70. The governor has not decided how to deal with the new problems already.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. Is this ....?
A. the best hotel you could found
B. the best hotel you could find
B. the best hotel could you found
D. the best hotel could you find

72. John has ....
A. playing the piano ten years ago
B. been playing the piano ten years ago
C. playing the piano for ten years
D. been playing the piano for ten years

73. It will be... .
A. impossible to come on Sunday
B. unable for me to come on Sunday
C. impossible for me to come on Sunday
D. unable for me to come on Sunday

74. A fire destroyed most of ....in the 1600s.
A. the old city of the London
B. the old city of London
C the old of London city
D. old city of London

75. It is over 20 years now... .
A. since he last been to Paris
B. since he last been to Paris
C. since he last went to Paris
D. since he last go to Paris

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *They spent a lot of money on food and clothes.*
A. Money was spent a lot on food and clothes.
B. A lot of money were spent on food and clothes.

C. A lot of money on food and clothes were spent.
D. A lot of money was spent on food and clothes.

77. *Nam is not good at English and neither am I.*
A. Neither Nam nor I am good at English.
B. Neither Nam nor I am not good at English.
C. Nam isn't good at English but I am.
D. I am not good at English as Nam is.

78. *He knew little about the world.*
A. He had a little knowledge about the world.
B. He had little knowledge of the world.
C. He knew little according to the world.
D. He rarely knew of the little world.

79. *I'm grateful that you looked after my mother so well.*
A. Thank you because you looked after my mother so well.
B. Thank you about looking after my mother so well.
C. Thank you for looking after my mother so well.
D. Thank you that you looked after my mother so well.

80. *The switch was too high for him to reach.*
A. He wasn't enough tall to reach the switch.
B. He wasn't so tall that he can reach the switch.
C. He wasn't tall enough to reach the switch.
D. He wasn't tall enough for reaching the switch.

-THE END-

UNIT 16

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

A. HƯỚNG DẪN NGỮ PHÁP VÀ TỪ VỰNG

I. NGỮ PHÁP

IT IS SAID THAT....
PEOPLE SAY THAT....

Khi ta gặp các câu chủ động có chủ ngữ là ***they / people*** chỉ chung chung và theo sau là các động từ như: ***say, know, acknowledge, assume, believe, claim, consider, feel, find, think, suppose, understand..*** thì ta đổi chúng sang bị động bằng một trong hai cách sau đây:

* **Sử dụng chủ ngữ giả IT:**

- People said that he was the most famous person in our town.

→ It was said that he was the most famous person in our town

Trong trường hợp này, ta sử dụng chủ ngữ giả **It** cùng với dạng bị động của động từ **say** còn mệnh đề phía sau giữ nguyên không thay đổi.

* **Sử dụng chủ ngữ thật:**

- People said that he was the most famous person in our town.

→ He was said to be the most famous person in our town.

Trong trường hợp này, ta đưa chủ ngữ thật ra trước làm chủ ngữ của cấu trúc bị động với động từ **say**, động từ chính trong mệnh đề thứ hai được chuyển thành nguyên mẫu có 'to'.

* **Lưu ý:** Khi hành động trong mệnh đề thứ hai xảy ra trước hành động trong mệnh đề kia thì ta sử dụng dạng Perfect của bị động.

Ví dụ: - People believed that he had studied hard at university.

→ He was believed to have studied hard at university.

II. TỪ VỰNG

Các từ vựng sau đây sẽ gặp trong phần bài tập

- ancient (adj)	: cổ xưa
- Pyramid (n)	: kim tự tháp
- interactivity (n)	: sự tác động lẫn nhau
- Jupiter (n)	: sao Mộc
- Saturn (n)	: sao Thổ

- destination (n) : điểm đến
- space probe (n) : tàu thăm dò vũ trụ (không người lái)
- skyline (n) : đường chân trời
- galaxy (n) : thiên hà
- hitherto (adv) : từ đó về sau

B. PHẦN LUYỆN TẬP

I. NGỮ ÂM

Tìm một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại

1. A. arrived B. laughed C. proved D. improved
2. A. coughs B. kisses C. misses D. finishes
3. A. knives B. smiles C. tries D. likes
4. A. roofs B. proofs C. moves D. looks
5. A. stopped B. looked C. knocked D. travelled

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với những từ còn lại

6. A. retail B. pursue C. direct D. consult
7. A. fancy B. portrait C. endless D. require
8. A. agency B. memory C. encounter D. influence
9. A. advancement B. chemical C. conception D. deposit
10. A. similarity B. Japanese C. superpose D. teenager

II. NGỮ PHÁP - TỪ VỰNG

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

11. I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful, ... smile.
A. childhood B. childish C. childless D. childlike

12. If you wish to take photographs you'll have to have ....
A. an application B. a permit C. an allowance D. an admission

13. Come ...., children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over

14. She tried to prevent the dog .... running into the road.
A. from B. to C. against D. for

15. My main .... to the new bypass is that it will spoil the countryside.
A. object B. objection C. objective D. objecting

16. You'd better leave for the airport now.........................there's a lot of traffic on the way.

A. in fact B. in time C. in order D. in case

17. To our great .... , it rained all the day of the picnic.

A. disappointing B. disappoint

C. disappointed D. disappointment

18. I was still .... interested in outdoor activities.

A. keen B. keenly C. keenful D. keenfully

19. Prices continue to show an upward ....

A. tendency B. intend C. tension D. intention

20. They discussed the matter calmly and ....

A. unreason B. reasonable

C. reasonably D. unreasonably

21. The result of the experiment was ....

A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. satisfy D. satisfactorly

22. ....! I had no idea you were in Paris.

A. What surprise B. How much a surprise

C. What a surprise D. Such surprise

23. The entrance examination shouldn't be.........................hard.........................be done successfully.

A. so ... that B. as ... as C. too ... to D. so ... as

24. My uncle Jim.........................the manager of the firm.

A. is just made B. has just made

C. has just been made D. has just been making

25. The men were very strong and healthy. Although they.........................for more than three hours, they did not need a rest.

A. were walking B. have walked

C. have been walking D. had been walking

26. The athlete.........................a new world record.

A. fixed up B. won C. set up D. arranged

27. It's a good idea to see your doctor regularly for ....

A. a revision B. a control

C. an investigation D. a check-up

28. I lost too much money betting at the races last time, so you won't ....me to go again.

A. convince B. impress C. persuade D. urge

29. Last year the potato harvest was very disappointing, but this year it looks as though we shall have a better.......................... .

A. product B. outcome C. amount D. crop

30. The shop assistant was..........................helpful, but she felt he could have given her more advice.

A. entirely B. exactly C. quite D. totally

31. When the starter gave the..........................all the competitors in the race began to run round the track.

A. signal B. warning C. shot D. show

32. Have you got time to discuss your work now or are you..........................to leave?

A. thinking B. planned C. around D. about

33. I don't see any..........................in arriving early at the theatre if the show doesn't start until 9 o'clock.

A. cause B. aim C. point D. reason

34. The children won't go to sleep..........................we leave a light on outside their bedroom

A. except B. otherwise C. unless D. but

35. I wrote to the company..........................them for a catalogue.

A. demanding B. asking C. enquiring D. applying

36. ....Patrick. he can't possibly go alone - he's far too young.

A. As for B. As if C. As D. As far as

37. She applied for training as a pilot, but they turned her .... because of her poor eyesight.

A. back B. up C. over D. down

38. No child .... the age of sixteen will be admitted to this film.

A. before B. except C. lacking D. below

39. He lost the race because he ....petrol on the last lap.

A. got out of B. ran out of C. made out of D. put out of

40. You may borrow as many books as you like, provided you show them to .... is at the desk.

A. whoever B. who C. whom D. which

III. ĐỌC HIỂU

A. ***Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới bằng cách chọn phương án đúng nhất***

WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD

I don't believe that today's wonders are similar in kind to the wonders of the Ancient World. They were all buildings, such as the Pyramids in Egypt, or other architectural structures. Over the past 100 years, we have seen amazing technological and scientific achievements. These are surely our modern wonders.

1.

It is everywhere. More than half a billion people use it, and the number of people who are online increases by 100 million every year. In 1994 there were only a few hundred web pages. Today there are billions. It has revolutionized the way we live and work. But we are still in the early days. Soon there will be more and more interactivity between the user and the website, and we will be able to give instructions using speech.

2

In 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped out of his space capsule onto the surface of the moon and made his famous statement: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'. Since then, there have been space probes to Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and even to the sun. One day, a space observatory will study how the first stars and galaxies began. So far it seems that we are alone in the universe. There are no signs yet that there is intelligent life outside our own solar system. But who knows what the future holds?

3

Surely nothing has done more for the comfort and happiness of the human race than the advances in health care! How many millions of people have benefited from the humble aspirin? How many lives has penicillin saved? Average life expectancy worldwide has risen dramatically over the past 100 years, from about 47 years in 1900 to about 77 years today.

4

We are a world on the move. Airlines carry more than 1.5 billion people to their destinations every year. It is estimated that, at anyone time these days, there are as many people travelling in aeroplanes as the total number of people who travelled abroad in the whole of the nineteenth century (but I have no idea how they worked this out).

5

It is true that they are now commercialized, and there is greed and drug abuse. However, it is a competition in which almost every country in the world takes part. Every four years, for a brief moment, we see the world come together in peace and friendship. We feel hope again for the future of mankind.

6

In 1724, Jonathan Swift wrote, 'Whoever makes two blades of grass or two ears of corn grow where only one grew before serves mankind better than the whole race of politicians'. In Europe our farmers have done this. In 1790, whole villages in France died of hunger. Now in Europe. we can't eat all the food we produce. If only politicians could find a way to share it with those parts of the world where there is famine.

7. We are still here!

The last wonder of the modern world is simply that we are still here. We have had nuclear weapons for over 50 years that could destroy the world, but we haven't used them to do it. This is surely the greatest wonder of all.

41. What has changed because of the Internet?

A. The way we live and work.	B. The way we entertain.
C. The way we love.	D. The way we study.

42. What has happened in space exploration since 1969?
    A. Spaceships fly much faster in the space.
    B. Space probes have been to Mars. Jupiter, Saturn, and the Sun.
    C. Aliens have visited the earth several times.
    D. People have flown to the planets outside the solar system.

43. What is the most noticeable result of better health care?
    A. Average life expectancy has risen dramatically.
    B. Average life expectancy is 47 nowadays.
    C. The diseases have become more dangerous.
    D. Many people are healthier.

44. X = the number of people who travelled abroad in the nineteenth century. What does X also equal?
    A. The number of people travelling abroad today
    B. The number of airplanes in the world
    C. The number of people in aeroplanes at any one moment nowadays
    D. The number of people in aeroplanes in the nineteenth century

45. 'We are still here!' Why is this a wonder?

A. We have struggled successfully against pollution.

B. We have solved many medical problems.

C. We have been able to avoid natural disasters.

D. We haven't used nuclear weapons to destroy the world yet.

B. *Chọn phương án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi khoảng trống trong đoạn văn sau:*

The Great Pyramid of Giza is probably the most famous of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was built by King Khufu (known as Cheops to (46)............................ Greeks) around 2450 BC, and its neighbour, (47)............................ is a little smaller, was constructed later (48)............................his son Khefren. By the time of the beautiful Queen Cleopatra, they had already stood against the desert skyline through the reigns of more than a hundred kings or pharaohs. (49)............................ centuries archaeologists have puzzled (50)............................ the reasons for their construction. Now a new solution (51)............................ the mystery (52)............................been proposed, according to (53) .... the Great Pyramid was intended (54)............................ a focus for (55)............................ pharaoh's complicated funeral ceremony. Astronomers think (56)...................... narrow passages (57)............................ from the royal burial chambers (58)............................ aligned with certain stars in the 26,000-year cycle of the constellations, so that the (59)............................ king's soul could be launched to the stars. The latest discovery is a hitherto unopened door in the depths of the Pyramid. Who can imagine what (60)............................behind it?

46. A. the B. all C. many D. some
47. A. who B. that C. which D. it
48. A. for B. to C. of D. by
49. A. During B. For C. Since D. In
50. A. of B. on C. over D. about
51. A. to B. for C. on D. about
52. A. have B. had C. would have D. has
53. A. what B. which C. that D. it
54. A. as B. on C. in D. of
55. A. a B. the C. whom D. whose
56. A. of B. about C. as D. the
57. A. led B. lead C. leading D. leads

58. A. were B was C. have D. had
59. A. died B. death C. dead D. dying
60. A. was B. lies C. lay D. laid

IV. TÌM LỖI SAI

Hãy xác định một lỗi sai trong số các từ (hoặc cụm từ) được gạch chân ở mỗi câu sau.

61. Only by reading carefully and slowly you can understand what the
A B C
manual says.
D

62. Should there be any emergency, the tenants would ring me at home.
A B C D

63. My little daughter is fond of eating raw onions and carrot.
A B C D

64. How much each dress costs is not mention in the catalogue.
A B C D

65. The change from date to night results from the rotation of the Earth.
A B C D

66. Mary and her sister studied biology last year, and so does Jean.
A B C D

67. We called yesterday our friends in Boston to tell them about the
A B C D
reunion party that we are planning.

68. Before the invention of the printing press, books have been all printed by
A B C D
hand.

69. Each package that is not properly wrapped have to be returned to the
A B C D
sender.

70. She suggested taking the plane this evening or that we go by train tomorrow.
A B C D

V. CẤU TRÚC

Chọn phương án tốt nhất để hoàn chỉnh các câu sau

71. Seldom ....
A. I have met him in the street B. have I met him in the street

C. have I meet him in the street D. have met him in the street

72. No sooner had he begun his vacation.. .

A. than he became ill B. that he became ill

C. than ill he became D. than does he became ill

73. Neither she nor... being criticized

A. I don't like being criticized B. I likes being criticized

C. I like being criticized D. I doesn't like being criticized

74. Nowhere else ....

A. had he not been given such an enthusiastic welcome

B. had he been given such an enthusiastic welcome

C. had not he been given such an enthusiastic welcome

D. he had not been given such an enthusiastic welcome

75. My sister as well as my brothers...............................

A. have already got married B. has already got married

C. has already married D. have already got married

Chọn câu có nghĩa gần nhất với câu cho sẵn (in nghiêng)

76. *The new syllabus will the take place of the old one soon.*

A. Soon the new syllabus will take place with the old one.

B. The old syllabus will give place to the new one soon.

C. Both the new and the old syllabuses will be replaced.

D. The old and the new syllabuses will have no place soon.

77. *As far* as *I* am *concerned, you can do whatever you like.*

A. You can do what you like providing that it is not too far.

B. In my opinion, you can do what you like.

C. What you like is not as much as what I am concerned about.

D. I am concerned about what you like.

78. *Fiona treated us better than her mother.*

A. Fiona's mother didn't treat us as badly as Fiona.

B. Fiona treated us as badly as her mother.

C. Both Fiona and her mother gave us better treatment.

D. Fiona's mother did not treat us as well as Fiona.

79. *If you forget to do your homework, the teacher will get angry.*

A. The teacher will get angry only when you forget to do your homework.

B. You forget to do your homework though the teacher gets angry.

C. Unless you don't do your homework, the teacher will not get angry.

D. If you don't remember to do your homework, the teacher will get angry.

80. *In order not* to *be punished by Mom, I got into the house through the backdoor.*

A. I got into the house through the back door, which made me punished by Mom.

B. in order that I wouldn't be punished by Mom, I got into the house through the backdoor.

C. I got into the house through the backdoor so as I wouldn't be punished by Mom

D. Getting into the house through the backdoor meant being punished by Mom.

-THE END-

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1

FRIENDSHIP

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	●	○	21.	○	○	○	●	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	○	○	○	●
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	○	●	○	○	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	○	●	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	●	○	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○	66.	○	●	○	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	47.	●	○	○	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	●	○	○	○	29.	●	○	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	●	○	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	○	○	●	○	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	●	○	○	52.	●	○	○	○	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74.	●	○	○	○
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	●	○	○	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	○	○	●	57.	○	○	○	●	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	○	●	○	○	78.	●	○	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	○	○	●	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. C → to finish

62. D → meaning

63. B → need

64. B → to

65. B → go out

66. B → said

67. D → to find

68. A → well

69. C → not use

70. B → pleased

UNIT 2

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21	○	○	○	●	41.	○	●	○	○	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	○	○	●	○
03.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	○	○	●	46	○	○	○	●	66.	●	○	○	○
07.	●	○	○	○	27.	●	○	○	○	47.	○	○	○	●	67.	○	○	●	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	○	●	68.	○	●	○	○
09	○	●	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30	○	○	●	○	50.	○	●	○	○	70.	●	○	○	○
11	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	○	●	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	●	○	○	52	○	○	○	●	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33	○	○	○	●	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	●	○	○	○
14	○	●	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74	○	●	○	○
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	○	○	●	○
16.	○	○	○	●	36	○	○	○	●	56.	○	●	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	○	○	●
18.	○	○	●	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	○	○	●	○	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	○	●	○	59.	○	○	○	●	79.	●	○	○	○
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	○	○	●	60.	○	○	●	○	80	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. C → much	62. C → line
63. C → better	64. B → quiet
65. C → mathematics	66. A → While I was a student
67. C → exquisitely	68. B → who are
69. B → were	70. A → have not

UNIT 3

A PARTY

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	●	○	○	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	●	○	○	○	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	●	○	○	○
03.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	○	○	○	●
04.	○	●	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	44.	○	○	○	●	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	●	○	○	65.	●	○	○	○
06.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	○	○	●	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	●	○
07.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	●	○	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	○	○	●	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	●	○	○	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	●	○	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	●	○	○	○	72.	○	○	●	○
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	○	●	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74.	●	○	○	○
15.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	●	○	○	○	36.	○	○	○	●	56.	○	●	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	●	○	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. A → being
62. A → the
63. D → so did Janes
64. B → not to remove
65. A → were playing
66. C → less
67. B → herself
68. A → when I was only a chld
69. B → gets
70. D → not to talk

UNIT 4

VOLUNTEER WORK

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	●	○	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	●	○	○	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	●	○	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	○	○	○	●
04.	○	●	○	○	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	○	○	●	64.	○	○	●	○
05.	○	●	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	○	●	○	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	●	○	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	●	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	●	○	○	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	○	●	○
09.	○	○	○	●	29.	●	○	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	●	○	○	○	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	●	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	○	●	○
12.	○	○	○	●	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	●	○
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	●	○	○	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	○	○	●	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	○	○	●	○	78.	●	○	○	○
19.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	○	○	●	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. A → Having read
62. B → trying
63. D → can hardly
64. C → began
65. C → standing
66. C → having belonged
67. A → studying
68. C → had left
69. B → to vote
70. D → neither are they

UNIT 5

ILLITERACY

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	●	○	○	○
03.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	●	○	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	●	○	○	○	65.	○	○	○	●
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	○	●	○	○	66.	●	○	○	○
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	○	●	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	●	○	○	48.	●	○	○	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	○	●	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	○	●	○	51.	○	●	○	○	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	○	○	●	○	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	○	○	○	●
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	●	○	○	54.	○	○	○	●	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	●	○	○	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	○	○	●	37.	●	○	○	○	57.	○	○	○	●	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	○	●	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	○	●	○
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	○	●	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. D → so is John
62. A → already seen
63. C → faster than
64. D → have been
65. D → to use
66. A → to stimulate
67. D → was
68. B → always
69. C → enjoy
70. D → gave

UNIT 6

COMPETITIONS

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	●	○	○	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	○	●	○
04.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	●	○	○	45.	○	○	●	○	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	●	○
07.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	●	○	○	○
08.	○	●	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	●	○	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	●	○	○	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	○	○	●	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	●	○	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	○	○	●	○	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	●	○	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	○	●	○
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	○	○	●	○	34.	●	○	○	○	54.	○	○	●	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	●	○	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	●	○	○	○	36.	○	○	●	○	56.	○	○	○	●	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	○	○	●	○	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	●	○	○	○	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. A → hard
62. B → much
63. C → hardly
64. B → is
65. C → exactly
66. C → there is
67. A → is used to
68. B → wonderful
69. A → is believed
70. D → bored

UNIT 7

WORLD POPULATION

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	●	○	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	●	○	○	○
05.	○	●	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	○	○	●
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	●	○	○	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	○	○	●	70.	●	○	○	○
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	○	●	○	○	71.	○	○	○	●
12.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	○	●	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	○	●	○
13.	○	○	●	○	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	○	○	●	○	73.	○	○	○	●
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	○	●	54.	○	○	●	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	●	○	○	○	75.	●	○	○	○
16.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	○	●	○	○
17.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	●	○	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	○	●	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. D → wouldn't have broken
62. B → is
63. B → hadn't sent
64. A → review
65. D → had
66. D → greatest
67. D → read
68. B → hadn't come
69. A → bỏ if
70. A→ were

UNIT 8

CELEBRATIONS

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	●	○	21.	○	○	●	○	41.	●	○	○	○	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	○	●	○	62.	○	○	●	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	●	○	○	○
04.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	●	○	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	●	○	○	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	○	○	●	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	○	○	○	●	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	●	○	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	●	○	○	○
08.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	●	○	48.	○	○	○	●	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	○	○	●
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	●	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	○	●	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	○	●	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	●	○	○	○	36.	●	○	○	○	56.	○	○	○	●	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	○	○	●
18.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	●	○	58.	●	○	○	○	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. C → much
62. C → line
63. A → so few
64. B → the car costs
65. B → let
66. D → comes
67. A → has seen
68. B → who are
69. B → were
70. B → another

UNIT 9

THE POST OFFICE

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	○	○	●	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	●	○	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	●	○	○	○
04.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	●	○	○	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	●	○	○
07.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	○	●	○	○	28.	○	○	●	○	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	●	○	○	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	○	○	●	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	○	●	○	○	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	○	○	○	●	34.	○	○	○	●	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	●	○	○	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	○	○	●	56.	○	○	●	○	76.	○	○	●	○
17.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	●	○	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	○	○	●	○	78.	○	○	●	○
19.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	●	○	○	○
20.	○	○	○	●	40.	○	○	●	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. C → much better
62. B → were able
63. A → although
64. B → thoroughly
65. A → possibly
66. B → quiet
67. B → a little
68. A → was
69. A → While I was a student
70. D → carved

UNIT 10

NATURE IN DANGER

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01	○	●	○	○	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	●	○	○	○
02	○	○	●	○	22.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	●	○	○	○
03	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	●	○	○
04	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	○	●	○
05	○	○	●	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	●	○	○	○	65.	○	○	○	●
06	○	○	○	●	26.	●	○	○	○	46.	○	○	○	●	66.	○	●	○	○
07	○	○	●	○	27.	●	○	○	○	47.	●	○	○	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08	●	○	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	○	●	○
09	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	○	●	49.	●	○	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10	●	○	○	○	30.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	●	○	○	○
11	○	●	○	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	○	○	○	●	71.	○	○	○	●
12	○	●	○	○	32.	○	●	○	○	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	○	●	○	○
13	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	●	○	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	○	○	○	●
14	○	●	○	○	34.	○	●	○	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	●	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	○	●	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16	●	○	○	○	36.	○	○	○	●	56.	○	○	●	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17	●	○	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	○	○	●	77.	○	○	●	○
18	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	●	○	○	○	78.	○	●	○	○
19	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	●	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	●	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	●	40.	○	○	●	○	60.	○	○	●	○	80.	●	○	○	○

Gh chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61.A → is used to
62. A → is
63.B → slowly
64. C → enjoy
65.D → was
66. B → is really good
67.D → businessmen
68. C → is recorded
69.C → the plane can
70. A → had studied

UNIT 11

SOURCES OF ENERGY

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	●	○	○	21.	●	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○	61.	○	●	○	○
02.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	●	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	○	○	○	●
03.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	○	○	○	●
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	●	○	○
05.	○	●	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	●	○	○	○	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	●	○	○	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	●	○	○	67	○	○	●	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	●	○	○	48.	○	○	○	●	68.	○	○	●	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	○	●	○	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	○	○	●	70.	○	○	●	○
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	●	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	○	●	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	○	○	●	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	○	○	○	●	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	○	○	○	●
17.	○	○	○	●	37	○	●	○	○	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	●	○	○	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	○	●	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	○	○	●	○
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	○	●	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	●	○	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. B → adorable
62. D → pairs of shoes
63. D → hasn't it
64. B → the car costs
65. B → was made
66. A → longer
67. C → younger
68. C → mathematics
69. B → three-speed bicycle
70. C → as

UNIT 12

THE ASIAN GAMES

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	○	●	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	○	○	○	●	24.	●	○	○	○	44.	○	●	○	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	●	○	○	○	65.	●	○	○	○
06.	○	○	●	○	26.	○	●	○	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	●	○	○	67.	●	○	○	○
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	○	○	●	48.	●	○	○	○	68.	○	○	○	●
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	○	○	○	●
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	●	○	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	○	○	○	●	31.	○	○	●	○	51.	○	●	○	○	71.	●	○	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	53.	○	○	●	○	73.	○	●	○	○
14.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	○	○	●
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	●	○	○	○	56.	○	○	○	●	76.	○	○	○	●
17.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	●	○	57.	●	○	○	○	77.	●	○	○	○
18.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○	58.	○	○	●	○	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	○	●	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	○	○	○	●	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	○	○	●	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. D → had been eaten
63. B → who have taken
65. A → were
67. A → is defined
69. D → those
62. B → to using nuclear energy
64. D → than in 2005
66. D → wide
68. D → better
70. B → more

UNIT 13

HOBBIES

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	●	○	○	○
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	○	○	●	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○	64.	●	○	○	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	○	●	○	65.	○	○	○	●
06	●	○	○	○	26.	●	○	○	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	●	○	○	○	28.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	○	○	○	●
09.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	○	●	○	○
10.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	○	●	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	○	○	●
12.	○	○	○	●	32.	●	○	○	○	52.	○	●	○	○	72.	○	●	○	○
13.	○	○	●	○	33.	○	○	○	●	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	●	○	○	○
14.	○	●	○	○	34.	●	○	○	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	●	○	○	○	35.	○	○	○	●	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	○	○	○	●	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	●	○	○	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	●	○	○	○	39.	●	○	○	○	59.	●	○	○	○	79.	○	●	○	○
20.	○	○	○	●	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	○	●	○	80.	○	○	○	●

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. A → he
62. B → reports
63. B → he needs
64. A → If he
65. D → were from
66. D → for
67. D → isn't there
68. D → five
69. B → as
70. D → better

UNIT 14

RECREATION

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	●	○	○	○
03.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	●	○	○
04.	○	○	○	●	24.	●	○	○	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	●	○	○	○	45.	●	○	○	○	65.	○	○	○	●
06.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	46.	○	●	○	○	66.	●	○	○	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	○	●	47.	●	○	○	○	67.	○	○	○	●
08.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	●	○	48.	○	○	●	○	68.	○	●	○	○
09.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	●	○	○
11.	○	○	●	○	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	○	○	●
12.	●	○	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	○	○	●	○
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	●	○	○	○	73.	○	●	○	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	○	●	○	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	○	○	●	○	75.	○	○	○	●
16.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	●	○	○	56.	●	○	○	○	76.	●	○	○	○
17.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	●	○	○	○	77.	○	○	●	○
18.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	○	●	○	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	○	●	○	60.	●	○	○	○	80.	○	●	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. D → cried out
62. A → was hit
63. B → of
64. D → take
65. D → in
66. A → rarely
67. D → went
68. B → can the world
69. C → which
70. B → bỏ 'the'

UNIT 15

SPACE CONQUEST

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	○	○	●	41.	○	●	○	○	61.	○	○	○	●
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	●	○	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○	62.	○	●	○	○
03.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	○	●	○	63.	●	○	○	○
04.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	○	○	●	64.	●	○	○	○
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	●	○	○	65.	○	○	●	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	●	○	○	○
07.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	○	●	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○	68.	●	○	○	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●	69.	●	○	○	○
10.	●	○	○	○	30.	●	○	○	○	50.	○	●	○	○	70.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	●	○	○	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	○	○	●	○	72.	○	○	○	●
13.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	●	○	○	53.	○	○	○	●	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	○	●	○	○	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	○	●	○	55.	●	○	○	○	75.	○	○	●	○
16.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	○	○	●	56.	○	○	●	○	76.	○	●	○	○
17.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○	57.	●	○	○	○	77.	●	○	○	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	○	●	58.	○	○	○	●	78.	○	●	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	●	○	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	○	○	●	○
20.	●	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	○	●	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. D → admires
62. → do
63. A → deposit
64. A → were
65. C → must have rehearsed
66. A → Once having learnel
67. B → hastily called
68. A → many
69. A → fewer
70. D → yet

UNIT 16

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
01.	○	●	○	○	21.	●	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○	61.	○	●	○	○
02.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	●	○	○	62.	○	○	●	○
03.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○	63.	○	○	○	●
04.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	●	○	64.	○	○	○	●
05.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	○	○	●	65.	○	●	○	○
06.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○	66.	○	○	○	●
07.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	○	○	●	47.	○	○	●	○	67.	○	●	○	○
08.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	○	●	○	48.	○	○	○	●	68.	○	○	●	○
09.	○	●	○	○	29.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	●	○	○	69.	○	○	●	○
10.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	●	○	70.	○	○	●	○
11.	○	○	○	●	31.	●	○	○	○	51.	●	○	○	○	71.	○	●	○	○
12.	○	●	○	○	32.	○	○	○	●	52.	○	○	○	●	72.	●	○	○	○
13.	○	○	●	○	33.	○	○	●	○	53.	○	●	○	○	73.	○	○	●	○
14.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	●	○	54.	●	○	○	○	74.	○	●	○	○
15.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	●	○	○	55.	○	●	○	○	75.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	○	○	●	36.	●	○	○	○	56.	○	○	○	●	76.	○	●	○	○
17.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	○	●	57.	○	○	●	○	77.	○	●	○	○
18.	○	●	○	○	38.	●	○	○	○	58.	●	○	○	○	78.	○	○	○	●
19.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○	59.	○	○	●	○	79.	○	○	○	●
20.	○	○	●	○	40.	●	○	○	○	60.	○	●	○	○	80.	○	●	○	○

Ghi chú cho các câu từ 61 đến 70

61. B → can you
62. C → will
63. D → carrots
64. D → mentioned
65. B → day
66. D → so did Jean
67. B → our friends in Boston yesterday
68. C → had been
69. C → has to
70. C → going

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